

One-Quarter Off Sale

STILL ON AT THE

Cash Department Store.

UNPARALLELED VALUES ARE OFFERED
TO PURCHASERS.

ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.

Cash Department Store

512, 514, 516 BROWN STREET.



WE WANT MONEY

more than we want

Shoes, Underwear, Cloaks and
Carpets, so now you buy

A \$4.50 Pair of Shoes for \$2.50

A \$2.50 Pair for \$1.50

A Jacket for half its value,

And Everything Else at a 10 % reduction.

Come in and see the new "Ultras"—new lasts, new cuts.

FOR MEN ONLY.

72 Pairs New Extension Sole Shoes at \$3.00, now \$2.00.

It won't hurt to see them. Come while they last.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

THE NEW GOODS

Goods by us this spring are admired by everyone who sees them. How much nicer the new goods look and how much more economical it is to buy new, clean goods compared with old shabby worn, out-of-date stuff, especially when you take in consideration that the price on the new is just as low. Every day we are endeavoring to impress upon you that we can and will do all we claim, namely—

Sell you good up-to-date goods as cheap as any store in town.

We never advertise goods that we don't keep at a way down price and charge you big for what we do keep.

A uniform low price prevails throughout the whole store, so by spending your money with us for what you may need you will save money in the end.

Come in, you are always welcome.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN

ALL HOLIDAY

CI

HEAR RALPH BINGHAM

Congregational Church is Filled With an Audience That Appreciates the Impersonator's Efforts.

The third entertainment in the regular course came off at the Congregational church Monday evening, the attendance being fully up to expectations and even greater than to some of the other events which have already been given. The church was packed to almost its full capacity, the east wing, which under ordinary conditions is seldom opened up, being well filled in addition to the main part of the building.

Ralph Bingham, who entertained the audience, was assisted by Miss Mary McQueen, who presided at the piano.

Mr. Bingham captivated his audience in his efforts to please. His manner was easy and his delineations of character were, perhaps, as thoroughly enjoyed as have been any like attempts before in Rhinelander. His face is of the ruddy, jovial type, full of animation and alive with the characteristics which go to please the majority of men and women. His take-off on the boy with the cork saw who had oratorical proclivities was of the No. 1 order and the gestures which accompanied his remarks while impersonating the character were so realistic that vicarious writhing not with pain were everywhere in evidence about the church. His character sketch of the boy whose mother was of the "new woman" type was laughable and highly pleasing. The pathos and woe which the impersonator attributed to the boy, who was supposed to suffer by neglect and lack of maternal care, caused many broad smiles to appear.

The violin solos, which Mr. Bingham gave from the leading operas, showed that he was no novice with the "fiddle and the bow." The choruses with which he rendered selections from the masters, many of the numbers being familiar to the audience, evoked loud and hearty cheers. His "Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" which he played on the piano to the tune of the two step, waltz, polka, wedding march and ditty showed to what variety a rag time composition could be put by a man who knew how to work the keys.

The receipts of the door, over and above the regular course tickets which were presented, amounted to something like \$15.00.

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A CLOSE CALL FOR MANY

Passengers on Ashland Limited No. 4 Narrow Gauge Escape Disaster Two Miles This Side of Manitowish.

The south bound limited which ordinarily arrives here each day at 11:15 p. m. did not reach here last Sunday night owing to a break down on the locomotive which pulled in here Monday morning about two o'clock with but one cylinder of the engine working.

The accident which caused the delay happened near Manitowish, and most fortunately no one was injured. The parallel road on the left side of the engine parted while the iron horse was slipping over the rails at a forty mile clip. The road parted in the middle, the upward sweep of one section smashing the foot board along the side of the boiler. The cab was not struck. The brakes were at once applied and the engine reversed, the prompt action of the engineer preventing its demolition and an awful wreck. Under ordinary circumstances the life of the fireman would not have been worth a pleasure for the bar would have smashed the cab and very likely piled the cars up in the ditch.

The disabled engine pulled the train through here under its own steam.

Still Enjoying Single Blessedness.

Thos. C. Wood, of the Dunn & Wood Hardware Co., returned Monday from his Michigan trip. He visited in Milwaukee, Luther and Traverse (City), Michigan. His trip across the lake from Milwaukee occupying 21 hours time owing to a heavy wind and the extreme cold. A rather pleasant report was circulated here upon Tom's return to the effect that he had taken to himself a wife in the person of a young lady from Traverse (City) belle. The aged about the city with rapidity, and the store to see what was being said. The lady was very young and very beautiful.

GUN CLUB TOURNAMENT

Arrangements are Already Under Way for the Big Meet Here Early in June—List of the Officers.

As the spring approaches there is considerable activity noticeable in gun club circles here. Paul Browne, secretary of the Wisconsin League of Gun Clubs, has been busy this week outlining plans for the state shooting tournament which is to be held here this summer. At the meeting in Milwaukee last year it developed that Rhinelander was the unanimous choice of the convention when it came to locating a place for the annual association shoot. Other cities were after the plum but the balance of power happened to be with those who had been here before and knew what to expect. A motion was made to have Rhinelander be the unanimous choice of the convention and it was carried "with a rush and a roar." The convention unanimously elected Paul Browne secretary of the association.

A gathering such as this will be a great deal more than the way of advertising to the city. Prominent business and professional men will be here from all over the state. Reduced rates will be made on both the Southern and Northern Western roads, and as the contest comes off early in the summer, there is little doubt but that a number of strangers will take advantage of the reduction and occasion to see what sort of a town Rhinelander we have up in this end of country.

West below the officers and board of directors of the Wisconsin League of Gun Clubs:

President—Adolph Gropper, Marshfield.
1st Vice—J. M. Marsh, Marshfield.
2d Vice—G. V. Farley, Oshkosh.
3d Vice—Thos. M. Cook, Waupaca.
Treasurer—Alfred Galt, Appleton.
Secretary—Paul Browne, Rhinelander.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. E. Bush, Milwaukee.
A. H. Whittier, Appleton.
W. T. Campbell, Monroe.
J. M. Marsh, Marshfield.
W. D. McGinn, Delavan.

John Beardon and E. A. Forbes are on the tournament committee and A. E. Weisen and A. S. Dunn are on the sub-committee.

UP TO THE TANNERY MEN

Proposition Asked For by the Tannery People Accepted and the \$50,000 Bonus Advanced.

The bonus asked for by the gentlemen representing the tannery which the people here desire of having located within the city limits has been sent to Chicago, that is, the list of those who would take stock in the enterprise was sent in. The full amount asked for, \$50,000.00, was subscribed last week, the citizens and business men of the city entering into the spirit of movement with enthusiasm.

As the proposition now stands the matter is up to the tannery men. Rhinelander has done all that the representatives asked and done it in a wholehearted generous way that ought to influence prompt and favorable action at the other end.

It is now simply a question of the tannery men's answer. They have received assurances that the owners of hemlock in this section will give them the first option on all timber and bark, and the amount of bark available to a Rhinelander market is up to the hundreds of thousands cords.

As to location, it is understood that in this direction the company will be easily satisfied.

An answer is expected to the document sent in about the last of this month when the position of the tannery people will be clearly outlined and the matter definitely settled.

Was F. Egloff Entertained.

Mrs. Peter Egloff entertained a large number of her lady friends at her pleasant home on King street Tuesday evening, the occasion being her birthday anniversary. The interior of the house was tastefully decorated for the event. Lunch was played until a late hour after which the dining room doors were thrown open and the guests invited to partake of a most elegant dinner prepared by the hostess. The dinner was served in five courses and was enjoyed most fully by all present. At the midnight hour the ladies departed with praises for their hosts, all wishing her many happy returns of the day.

Roberts Give Card Party.

A most pleasant time was had by those who attended the card party given by the lady Roberts last Friday evening at their spacious hall. The popular winter

BOWLERS ARE DEFEATED

Local Team Proves Easy Mark for the Ironwood Bowling Experts in the Games There Saturday.

The bowling team from here that went up to Ironwood last Saturday afternoon to play a series of match games with the team there could not have done business according to the regular schedule if a difference of 516 points in Ironwood's favor is any criterion to go by. A series of three games were played on each side and the highest individual score run up by a Rhinelander bowler in the three games was 119.

The contest took place on Brady's alleys in the city of Ironwood. There were four alleys in the building and the Rhinelander team took two. According to the tales told by the different men who took part in the game, they took the wrong alleys, or something like that. Anyway the score sheets would indicate that a lot of school boys had been in training. Instead of men who regularly average scores of 110 and thereabouts. The bowlers from the city of Ironwood were very much at home in Brady's place. They seemed to know all about the strong and weak points of the alleys and considerable regard was paid to about a ball in so it would do the most business when it landed. It at least looked that way to the tough-thumbed tribe from here.

The Ironwood team accorded the Rhinelanderites a royal reception while there and the boys speak in the highest terms of the treatment they received. The team there is made up of representative business men who well understand how to make it pleasant for visitors.

A return series of games will be played here a week from Saturday and the local bowlers will try to even up matters.

TELLS OF THE SOUTH

Art. Matthews of Eagle River, Returns From a Southern Business Trip. Not Taken up With Country.

Art. Matthews, a well known and prominent logger of Eagle River, is in Rhinelander today. He returned last week from an extended trip through the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia, where he spent last December to look over timber lands and size up the country.

His opinion of the south, expressed after a careful study, is not of a nature to cause many northerners to leave their happy homes. In his opinion a man has no business there unless he has an abundance of money, and then only when he can invest it in standing timber.

He states that in most of the localities a man from the north is regarded with suspicion and distrust, that he is looked upon as either a government spy or a corporation minion. In his trips through the timber in Louisiana his movements and those of the party accompanying him were closely watched, night and day. He said that they could hear the bugle calls of sentries at all hours while they were in camp, the native residents keeping in close touch with the work of the party.

Some mills were visited where the logs were brought in at the rate of four and five a day by ozen, the latter being about the size of the cows here. The plants visited were away behind the times, both in equipment and system of operation. The labor question there is a big proposition to contend with, the extreme laziness of the men and strikes making the lot of the employer no easy one.

Mr. Matthews boarded at hotels there where the rates were three dollars per day and where the only call made by the waiters regarded how the eggs were to be cooked. Eggs were the main stay of the hotel, and from Mr. Matthews' description, they were not always new.

It is the intention of Mr. Matthews to locate at either the American or Canadian "Saw" in the near future. He intends to make a trip there next week.

Entertained at the Calceat.

At the Colonial hotel in the Canadian Saw last evening a number of American Sawmen, chaperoned by Miss Minnie Ashmun, were entertained at progressive games, dancing and music. Mrs. W. L. Beers, the hostess, served a delicious luncheon at the close of the party series. Dr. Christoffersen won the prize money and J. H. McCall was awarded a consolation prize. The guests from the American Saw were:

Misses Nellie Hilly, Fred Larson, Yella Larsen, Jessie Frederick, Ella Banger, Bell McKechnie, Mary A. Lann, Leah Frederick, Alma Larson, Margaret Ryan, and others.

FIX COUNTY FAIR DATES

Representatives of the Different Agricultural Societies Meet at Wausau Saturday and Fix Dates.

Representatives from the agricultural societies of Portage, Marathon, Lincoln, Oneida, Waupaca and Shawano counties met in convention at the Bellis House in Wausau Saturday and arranged the dates for the different fairs in this circuit. The meeting was well attended by representative men of the counties mentioned. Fred F. Olson, president of the Oneida County Agricultural society, represented this county. The dates fixed are as follows:

Stevens Point, Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28.
Wausau, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5.
Merrill, Sept. 8, 9, 10, 11.
Rhinelander, Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17.
New London, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23.
Shawano, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30.

The following racing program was arranged for the different cities in the circuit:

STAKE RACE.
2:35 Trot, \$200.00.
2:35 Pace, \$200.00.
2:15 Trot and Pace, \$200.00.
CLASS RACES.
2:45 Pace, 2:40 Trot, \$200.00.
2:50 Pace, 2:35 Trot, \$200.00.
2:55 Pace, 2:50 Trot, \$200.00.

The Oneida County association will offer in addition to the purses above noted \$200.00 for a gentlemen's bike driving race and a \$100.00 purse for a gentlemen's buggy race. The horses in these races must be owned in Oneida County prior to June 1, 1902, and races will be strictly for gentlemen's driving horses.

A LARGE TIMBER DEAL

Grand Rapids Parties Purchase Large Tract of Hardwood Land in the Near Vicinity of Eagle River.

A deal was closed last week whereby the Wisconsin Lumber & Bark Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., becomes the owners of 25,000 acres of hardwood timber land located in the near vicinity of Eagle River. The purchase was made from the Home Investment company and the price paid was \$200,000. A spur exceeding ten miles in length will be run through the tract by the North-Western road. This spur will be extended from the main line so that the timber can be easily shipped out. In the spring the tract will be developed. The Wisconsin Lumber & Bark Co. is a recently organized corporation with head offices at Grand Rapids. Its stockholders are some of the most influential and well known capitalists of Michigan. The officers are as follows: W. A. Phelps, pres.; J. A. Bonnell, treas.; and C. A. Phelps, sec.

FULLER HOUSE BUS DAMAGED.

Team Rans Away and Causes Wreck—Passengers in Vehicle Not Injured.

As the result of a runaway which occurred late Monday night, the recently purchased Fuller House bus was rendered almost a total wreck and now lies in the wagon shop awaiting repairs.

The horses became frightened at the North-Western depot and started on the run, dragging with them the weight with which they were fastened. The team dodged the two corners by the Hammett stables and Ralphs House in safety although going at a rapid speed. They turned in at their accustomed driveway leading to the barn, on the south side of the hotel. The horses ran straight through the carriage shed, overturning the bus, breaking the sills, and door, as well as a number of panes of glass. The vehicle was tipped over and dragged for several feet before the horses could be gotten under control. The occupants managed to escape with slight scratches, having jumped out of the door before the wheel was reached. The horses were uninjured. It will be some time before the conveyance will be ready to use again. The old bus on which the Fuller at present team is spirited and has cut some caper several times before though the result has not been as disastrous.

Suffers With Appendicitis.

Resister of Deeds Joe McLaughlin is afflicted with appendicitis. He discovered the fact about two weeks ago, when a sharp pain assailed him in his right side. The pain did not subside and an investigation showed that Joe had the ailment which some publications term popular. It was at first thought that an operation would be performed at once, but the patient's condition enabled him to wait. He is now in a milder condition.

NEW NORTH.

REVELATION PRINTING COMPANY.
MINNEAPOLIS, WISCONSIN.

Only two men who commanded armies on the union side during the civil war are now alive—Gen. Howard and Schofield. Of 40 corps commanders only ten are living.

Mr. John L. Sullivan has retired from the stage. His conception of Simon Legree, the slave driver, was so realistic that all the Uncle Toms threatened to throw up their jobs.

Mrs. Alfred Elliott, the wife of a wealthy resident of Ohio, eloped with the coachman, the man deserted her, and now she is employed as a servant in the home over which she once ruled as wife. The punishment is severe, but deserved.

The necessary three-fourths vote of the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has ratified the new constitution of that body, which was passed in May, 1900. Women are now given the right to sit as delegates in the general conference.

The census bureau report on manufactures shows in the last decade an increase of 23 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, 25 per cent. in the number of wage-earners, 39 per cent. in the value of products, 31 per cent. in the capital invested and 44 per cent. in the number of establishments.

The city of Paterson, N. J., made haste to notify the country that it wanted no outside help, even if a thousand families are homeless and 500 of its finest buildings in ashes. If such a calamity had befallen most cities of that size pleas for assistance would have been telegraphed to the country.

The Massachusetts farmer is not doing so badly as those who wrote so much of deserted farms in New England would lead us to assume. The percentage of improved land in Massachusetts is smaller now than in 1850, but the number of farms has increased. The census shows, however, that the Massachusetts farmers are worth \$152,616,701, upon which the income is 15.6 per cent.

The census bureau reports a large increase in manufactures for 1900 over 1890. The gains were 23 per cent. in the amount of wages paid, 25 per cent. in the number of wage-earners, 39 per cent. in value of products, 31 per cent. in capital, 44 per cent. in cost of materials, and 44 per cent. in the number of establishments. In the aggregate of its manufactures the United States is, of course, far ahead of England or any other country, and its lead is constantly lengthening.

Emperor William has conferred upon Harvard university a munificent and useful gift. It consists of casts and bronzes illustrating every phase of the German plastic arts from the Romanesque period to the renaissance. The originals of the casts, which number several thousand, are in ancient German cities. Those from Nuremberg will be particularly welcome not only on account of their intrinsic value, but for associations Longfellow has endeared to the American people.

Canada proposes to establish a great national park in the heart of the Rocky mountains which will serve as an asylum and breeding ground for the species of game, big and small, that are now rapidly becoming extinct. This is the Yellowstone park plan, and it is one that is eminently worthy. Until a comparatively few years ago both Americans and Canadians not only tolerated but encouraged the slaughter of game. The change of policy is wise, and it is to be hoped it has not come too late.

That is an interesting theory which comes from the Pacific coast that the climate of Alaska has undergone a radical reform by a change in the course of one of the great ocean currents. The theory is that an earthquake has caused subterranean changes which have given a turn to the so-called Japan current that will convert Alaska from a land of perpetual ice to one of perpetual summer. It is a beautiful theory from an academic point of view, but it looks very much like an attempt to boom Alaska real estate.

A French sculptor has completed the model of a statue of Marshal Rochambeau which is to be presented to the city of Washington as a companion to the statue of Lafayette, and it will be shipped to America in April. With Germany sending a prince to the United States to express her friendship, it is insisting that it was her and England that intervened for America in the Spanish-American war, Germany is sending a prince to the United States to express her friendship, it is insisting that it was her and England that intervened for America in the Spanish-American war, Germany is sending a prince to the United States to express her friendship, it is insisting that it was her and England that intervened for America in the Spanish-American war.

Polonians in London entered into a mode adopted by a Chicago justice to determine whether or not a large quantity of beans declared good by the seller and petrified by the buyer were edible. He cooked them. For a time they resisted the bubbling of the water in the presence of the court, but after a reasonable subjection to the right temperature turned out mellow and palatable, with judgment against the buyer. The judicial test of ordeal for beans is not a new one.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Philippine tariff bill was further considered in the United States senate on the 13th. A bill was introduced providing for a public building at Ottawa, Ill., to cost not exceeding \$100,000, and the judiciary committee reported in favor of a bill for an additional United States district judge for the Northern district of Illinois. In the house a resolution was unanimously adopted proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States for the election of senators by popular vote. A bill was passed to construct a light-house keeper's dwelling at Calumet Harbor, Ill., at a cost of \$12,500.

The bill creating a permanent census office was under consideration for a time in the United States senate on the 14th, but was not disposed of finally. After the passage of 127 private pension bills the life and character of the late Representative Brooks, of Pennsylvania, was eulogized. During a debate upon a pension bill in the house Mr. Wheeler (Ky.) evinced a sensation by a speech attacking Lord Laurence and Prince Henry, demanding the dismissal of the British ambassador and calling Americans a nation of fools. A bill was introduced to make April 14, the anniversary of Lincoln's assassination, a public holiday. Adjourned to the 17th.

The United States senate on the 15th voted to extend civil service rules to the permanent census office, the bill for the establishment of which occupied the entire day in that body and caused extensive debate. The house was not in session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The names of officers and enlisted men of the army who are to be rewarded for bravery in the campaigns of Cuba, the Philippines and China, have been announced.

At a cabinet meeting the part played by Admiral Schley in the Santiago campaign was discussed, and the president's decision is expected at an early day.

In session in Washington the woman suffragists decided on a permanent international conference and elected Susan B. Anthony as its chairman.

Our navy department is soon to test petroleum for fuel on ships.

Confirmation has been received by the state department in Washington of the news that the ransom for Miss Stone has been paid over to her captors.

In convention at Washington women suffragists celebrated the eighty-second birthday of Susan B. Anthony.

In reducing the war taxes Senator Hanna advises caution and suggests that ordinary business principles be applied to the question by congress.

The refusal of Germany to grant the Chinese request that she evacuate Tien-tsin causes concern in Washington.

After finishing its report the industrial commission, established in 1893, went out of existence.

THE EAST.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States in exchanges during the seven days ended on the 14th aggregated \$1,928,921,662, against \$2,157,122,912 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of last year was 14.

In the United States there were 210 business failures in the seven days ended on the 14th, against 217 the week previous and 227 the corresponding week of last year.

In a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad near Altoona, Pa., three men were killed and four probably fatally injured.

Reviews of trade show satisfactory business during the last week in spite of heavy losses through the elements. The labor situation shows distinct improvement.

A combine of transatlantic lines has been formed, which includes the Dominion, Leyland, American, White Star and Atlantic transport companies.

At the age of 60 years Rev. George Carter Needham, the noted evangelist, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart at his home at Nantux, Pa.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The city council at Des Moines, Ia., prohibited all public meetings on account of smallpox.

Baltimore & Ohio railway trains collided at Indian Harbor, Ind., and Conductor Huntley and Brakeman Drake, both of Garrett, were killed.

Rev. C. C. Carleton, president of Carleton college, and one of the prominent educators of Texas, died at his home in Bonham.

In a railroad wreck near Little Rock, Ark., caused by a huge boulder rolling on the track, seven men were killed and 14 injured.

Engineers White and Frazer and Fireman Ogilvie and Patten were killed in a railway collision near Gifford, Ia.

In a railway wreck at Shop Creek, Ill., Fireman Barnes and Brakeman McIntyre were killed.

W. H. West, the "Bully" West of national minstrel fame, died at the Palmer house in Chicago after an illness of ten weeks.

Pittsime and Jeffries had a fight in San Francisco.

Lord Minto in a speech at the opening of the Canadian parliament suggested cooperation with the United States and any other countries for the suppression of anarchy. Santos-Dumont suffered an accident due to an entangling guide rope and his airship sank to the bottom of Monaco bay, while the aeronaut narrowly escaped drowning.

The Anglo-Japanese treaty is considered by Europeans as a plain warning to Russia to cease her aggressions in the orient. The Russian reply intimates that the czar is prepared to meet any emergency.

A Lahore (India) dispatch says that the plague is ravaging the Punjab and 1,000 deaths are occurring daily.

The war budget in England shows a decided decrease in campaign expenses. Forces are reduced by 20,000 men.

Spain's queen regent has signed the treaty of friendship with the United States.

Gen. Chaffee asks for recruits to fill the regiments now in the Philippines, and is opposed to reducing the strength of the army there at this time.

British fell into a Boer trap at Klip river, two officers and ten men being killed and more than 40 wounded.

On the Kronprinz Wilhelm Prince Henry of Prussia sailed from Bremerhaven for America.

A dispatch says that thousands of persons were killed by the recent earthquake in the Shamaka district in Transcaucasia.

In Batangas province the Filipino insurrection has practically ended as a result of Gen. Delf's energetic campaign.

LATER NEWS.

A crowd of masked men overpowered the jailer at New Madrid, Mo., and took a negro, Louis Wright, a short distance from the town and hanged him.

Small pox may compel the Iowa legislature to adjourn until summer.

Assasin Esquivel is elected president of Costa Rica.

George Ertel, inventor of incubators and hay presses died at Yuma, Arizona, on a train crossing the desert en route to Illinois.

Admiral Dewey is compelled to decline an invitation to dine with Prince Henry on account of Mrs. Dewey who is quite ill.

Led by the 12-year-old son of the rector, forty boys comprising the choir of St. Clement's church in New York went on a strike. They stoned the chapel and were routed by the police.

Prince Henry has been elected member of the Atlantic yacht club of New York.

The lower house of congress passed the bill repealing the war taxes by a unanimous vote. The proceeding came as a surprise. The senate ratified the Dutch treaty without amending it in any particular.

PAYS THE PENALTY.

Andrew Tapper hanged at Chaska, Minn., for the Murder of Rosa Mita.

Chaska, Minn., Feb. 18.—Came to the last, Andrew Tapper expiated his crime on the gallows here this morning. The drop fell at 12:33 a. m., and 14 minutes later the condemned man was pronounced dead. His neck was broken by the fall.

During the evening Tapper was constantly attended by spiritual advisers. He expressed the belief that his Maker had forgiven him, and that his soul had been saved. He expressed sorrow for his deed and frequently wept. He prayed and sang, and to his minister said he was prepared to meet his God. Tapper's appetite was not good at supper time. He ate sparingly of beefsteak, two slices of bread and a cup of coffee. He told his attendants he would meet his fate like a man and he kept his word.

Many visiting sheriffs arrived on the evening train to witness the execution. The crime for which Andrew Tapper was hanged was the killing of Rosa Mita at Chaska, Minn., on June 1, 1901, both being employed at the same hotel.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Christian Science is spreading in Germany, despite the Kaiser's opposition.

Admiral Schley has been given a \$10,000 piano by some one whose identity is unknown.

The pope told an American visitor that there are 20,000,000 Catholics in the United States.

A New York firm has obtained a judgment for \$20,000 against the son of the King of Corea.

The residence of Helen Gould was robbed of \$10,000 worth of property by a dishonest employee.

Garfield Todd, a rough rider, has become an evangelist to fulfill the vow made in a San Juan fight.

Small, Maynard & Co., book publishers of Boston, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

The first American blast furnace in Germany with an automatic charging apparatus has been started in Silesia.

King Edward held a levee at St. James palace and received the custom of permitting favored subjects to kiss his hand.

Prince Ching says the Chinese government will protect rights of Americans in the Canton-Hankow railroad concession.

Prince Henry soon after returning from the United States will celebrate the quarter century of his service in the navy.

Boston and Chicago capitalists bought the Canton (0.) street car lines of the Everett-Moore syndicate for \$2,500,000.

A Kansas City judge granted Frank James' request to enjoin the play in which he and his brother are exhibiting as train robbers.

A New York court granted George J. and Helen (64) judgment.

HIS VOYAGE BEGINS.

Prince Henry of Germany Sails for United States.

Incidents Attending His Departure from Bremerhaven—He Is Expected to Land in New York Next Saturday Morning.

Bremerhaven, Feb. 17.—Prince Henry sailed for New York on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm at 3:43 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The steamship is expected to cross the Atlantic at an average speed of 22½ knots an hour and to arrive at quarantine off New York at five o'clock on Saturday morning, February 22. As the steamship left the dock the marine band on board played a farewell Prince Henry's favorite march, which was immediately followed by "The Star Spangled Banner."

The wharves were black with cheering crowds, and Prince Henry, standing on the bridge, lifted his hat and remained standing until the big ship was far out into the harbor.

What looked like half of Kiel's population assembled at the railroad station to bid him farewell. Admirals von Arnim and von Koester and 10 other naval officers of high rank and a large number of marines were present.

On the platform of the station the prince lifted the princess, his wife, and stood on the car, in spite of the sharp winter air, until the train was out of the station. The inhabitants of every village along the route turned out to cheer the prince. Bremerhaven, usually a dreary place, was bright with color in the prince's honor. All the shipping in the river flew American and German flags.

Great Crowds at Wharf.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering on the wharves at Bremerhaven watching the Kronprinz Wilhelm and waiting for the arrival of Prince Henry. As the prince went on board the Kronprinz ran up the German flag. The steamship Deutschland, which was docked alongside, was easily crowded, as were all other ships in the harbor. Prince Henry waited in the saloon of the North German Lloyd's wharf until the Kronprinz Wilhelm moved alongside. When it was made secure the prince and his suite went aboard.

Arrival at Southampton.

Southampton, Feb. 17.—The Kronprinz Wilhelm arrived here Sunday morning. Prince Henry's voyage to England was uneventful.

At about half-past ten a. m. the Isle of Wight and the forts of Portsmouth were shrouded. It was a day of glorious sunshine. With the band playing and with the ship's band playing, the prince and his suite went to the dock. The North German Lloyd Steamship company, contrary to the desire of Prince Henry, had taken the most radical precautions. The special train from London, carrying passengers to the Kronprinz Wilhelm, arrived at Southampton at 11:30, but was not allowed to proceed to the dock until the steamship bearing Prince Henry had been made fast. At one o'clock the dock swarmed with policemen and detectives and the attempt of the Southamptonian passengers were repeatedly scotchified.

Prince Henry remained on the bridge of the steamer until the members of the German embassy at London, who came down here to welcome him, went on board. He received them in his saloon. The Kronprinz Wilhelm sailed for Cherbourg at three o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Appetized Early on Saturday.

New York, Feb. 17.—The Kronprinz Wilhelm in equal her best record, the time of which was five days, 15 hours and 45 minutes, made on December 22 last, should be sighted off Fire Island between four and five o'clock Saturday morning, February 22, and arrive at the Sandy Hook lightship at a quarter of eight o'clock. If she should arrive at this time she would dock at about ten o'clock. This time, however, is approximate, as the sailing from Cherbourg is probably given from her departure from Cherbourg mole. Her time of passing Cherbourg mole would probably be half an hour later.

Devise Apologizing to Dewey.

Bremerhaven, Feb. 17.—Previous to sailing Prince Henry, in conversation with a correspondent of the press, referred to the report that he had written a letter to Admiral Dewey apologizing for the conduct of the German squadron in Manila bay during the war with Spain. "It is all untrue," said the prince. "I have never written to Admiral Dewey in my life."

One Twin Dies.

Paris, Feb. 17.—The Hindoo twin named Dindies, which was separated from Radka by an operation February 9 died suddenly Sunday morning at seven o'clock in convulsion due to the advanced stage of the tubercle from which she suffered. The twins appeared to improve during last week and passed the time in playing happily with toys. The death of Dindies has been concealed from Radka, who is making excellent progress.

Unlabeled Murderer.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—While Ledger, 16 years old, was shot and killed Friday night by Fredrick Shock, a ten-year-old boy. The killing was the culmination of a feud that has long existed between two factions composed of well-to-do and respectable.

Caught in Lewistown.

Lewistown, Pa., Feb. 17.—A man arriving from St. Louis, Mo., was caught here on a train.

TELLS OF MASSACRE.

Horrible Details of Fate of Members of French Scientific Mission at Hands of Cannibals.

Paris, Feb. 17.—La Patrie publishes a letter received from a correspondent, M. Rouyer, a survivor of the massacre of a French scientific mission by cannibals at Sileria, New Guinea, January 1. M. Rouyer relates that the yacht Salvath, with the mission on board, had anchored off the coast of New Guinea and that several of the explorers landed. After an apparently friendly reception from the natives the latter treacherously attacked them during the night, murdering 25 of the party, including Baron Villars, Count de Saint Romy and MM. Hagenblock and Vries, and wounding 23, including the writer of the letter. M. Rouyer writes:

"We were all sleeping peacefully when there was a great uproar, and we were attacked by hundreds of natives carrying torches. Several of us were killed to the ground with clubs, hatchets and spears. Others were empowered, carried away and bound to trees. I was among this number. I received a blow on the head from a club and fainted. When I recovered consciousness at five o'clock in the morning I found myself tied hand and foot and surrounded by savages, who, believing me to be dead, were keeping me for themselves. I saw the body of Baron Villars near me bound to a tree. His body was naked, his head had been split open, and he had been gored over and his groin was horribly mangled. Count de Saint Romy had been decapitated and his head stuck on the end of a spear as a trophy. M. Hagenblock was spitted on a bamboo and was being roasted over a fire. The clothes of M. Vries were found, but his body was missing. He had evidently been devoured by the savages during the night."

Was an Awful Disaster.

Three Hundred Corpses Recovered from Ruins of Town Destroyed by Earthquake.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—The latest news received here from Shamaka confirms the appalling character of the earthquake at the place, and adds that 300 corpses have already been taken out of the ruins. The piles of wreckage are so vast that the search is necessarily slow. Most of the victims were Musulmans. The survivors are encamped outside the ruins of the city.

Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia, Feb. 17.—Two hundred bodies of victims of the earthquake, which destroyed the town of Shamaka, had been recovered up to Friday evening. It appears certain that several hundred bodies are buried in the fissures and debris caused by the shocks. The quakes continue at intervals and the work of excavating in search of the victims proceeds with difficulty. Among the dead are many women who, at the time of the principal shock, were congregate in the various bath houses.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—It is reported here from Taku, Transcaucasia, that thousands of persons were killed by the earthquake in the Shamaka district and that the towns of Taku and Taku were almost entirely destroyed.

Taku, Russian Transcaucasia, Feb. 17.—The district headman of Shamaka telegraphs that the town is now almost completely destroyed, only a dozen houses being left standing, and that the loss of life was very great. The church, the mosque, the barracks and the treasury were destroyed. Twenty-five thousand inhabitants are without food and shelter. The shocks continue.

LED INTO A TRAP.

Detachment of British Troops Are Outwitted by Boers and Is Severely Handled.

Pretoria, Feb. 17.—One hundred and fifty mounted infantrymen, while patrolling the Klip river, south of Johannesburg, February 12, surrounded a farmhouse where they suspected Boers were hiding. A single Boer broke away from the house and the British started to pursue him. The Boer climbed a kopje, the British following. Immediately a heavy fire was opened upon them from three sides. The British found themselves in a trap and in a position where they were unable to make any defense.

Eight of the British officers made a gallant effort and defended the ridge with carbines and revolvers until they were overpowered. The British had two officers and ten men killed and several officers and 30 men wounded before the Boer was able to fall back under cover of a blackhouse.

Said for America.

The Hag E. Feb. 17.—Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels called for New York on board the Holland-American line steamer Rotterdam from Rotterdam, February 14. Their trip to the United States was decided upon at a conference held in the house of Mr. Kruger February 12. Messrs. Wolmarans and Wessels intend to tour the United States in the interests of the Boers.

Not Mortgage Filled.

New York, Feb. 17.—A first mortgage deed of title, covering all the property of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado railway, to secure a loan of \$1,000,000, has been filed in the office of the recorder of deeds in St. Louis.

Shut by High Noon.

Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Great Barrington street car line was shut by high noon.

MISS ANTHONY HONORED.

Woman's Suffrage Convention Honors members and Birthday of Its Leader.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Interest in the National American Woman's Suffrage association meeting Saturday was heightened by the fact that it marked the eighty-second birthday of Susan B. Anthony. She was the recipient of many congratulations and was feelingly referred to in the invocation by Miss Laura De Merritt. Many floral tributes were also received by her.

A message of greeting from the foreign delegates was received by her and read from the platform.

In responding to the address of greeting of the delegates Miss Anthony, with tears in her eyes, referred to her 80 years of work in the cause of woman suffrage, saying she

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

had consecrated her life to it. She was unable to proceed further on account of emotion.

The committee on resolutions then brought in its report, and among the resolutions the following may be noted:

To protest against the government regulation of vice in our own possessions and to urge President Roosevelt to sign the resolution.

To express rebelling over the victory of the women teachers of Chicago over the trusts and corporations of Illinois which have evaded taxation.

That no sex distinctions should be made in regard to the franchise in our new possessions.

That there be found a suffrage passport similar to that which is now used in France.

That the National association enterprises for the best essay on "Woman's Suffrage."

That the association continue its work to plead for a sixteenth amendment concerning woman suffrage.

These recommendations were adopted unanimously. The night session was given up to "an evening with England and her colonies."

TRAINS COLLIDE.

Four Men Killed in a Railway Disaster in Iowa, Due to an Engineer's Blunder.

Marshalltown, Ia., Feb. 17.—Four lives were lost in a head-on collision on the Iowa Central road one mile north of Gifford early Sunday morning, when a light engine north-bound crashed into passenger train No. 4. The dead are: Wallace Freese, Knoxville, Ill., engineer of the light engine, head crushed, killed instantly; buried under the engine. Early recovered and buried at Marshalltown. Oskaloosa, engineer of the passenger train, left leg crushed and foot mangled, both arms broken, taken to hospital at Eldora, where he died; Frank Patton, Marshalltown, fireman of the light engine, skull crushed, died instantly; Elmer Ogilvie, Marshalltown, fireman of the passenger train, driven against the boiler and badly crushed, died instantly. Lawrence A. Jegan, of Chicago, a traveling salesman, was badly bruised about the hips. A number of other passengers were slightly injured. The wreck was evidently caused by Engineer Freese overlooking his watch or failing to remember the existence of the passenger train, which he should have cleared at Gifford.

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

State Department Notified That Ransom Has Been Paid the Ransom for Miss Stone.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The state department has received confirmation of the cable news that the ransom for Miss Stone had been paid over to her captors.

Up to the close of department hours the secretary of state had received no news to the effect that Miss Stone was on the way to Constantinople, although that was believed to be the fact. Mrs. Talika, Miss Stone's companion in captivity, is also believed to have been set free. She is a Bulgarian, and while none of the ransom was paid over for her, it is understood that she was included in the bargain. State department official said that with the release of Miss Stone "the incident, so far as it is concerned, is closed." The release of the captives was undoubtedly, however, followed by a determination of responsibility of the Bulgarian, or both, for the captivity of the American woman. Some time ago it was stated that the government responsible would at least be required to refund the amount of the ransom.

Explorer Returns.

New York, Feb. 17.—Explorer C. E. Horschgrueb has returned from this city after a hazardous voyage, in which he went 50 miles nearer the south pole than any before was reached and gathered much important scientific information.

Shut by High Noon.

Great Barrington, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Great Barrington street car line was shut by high noon.

KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louis M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease Is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago. I had suffered so long with kidney troubles and other complications, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life with a health? I wanted to be well."

MRS. LOUIS M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy."

Mrs. Louise Gibson, 4313 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you feel there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.; and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Nearly all the royal personages of Europe are cousins.

A full-grown elephant can carry three tons on its back.

Death from old age has increased in ten years from 41.9 per 100,000 to 54.9.

Ten consumed in England is subject to a duty of twelve cents per pound.

Louisiana is credited with acquiring 100 miles of railroad during the past year.

Pope Leo is said to be planning a sabbath of the Roman and Greek Catholic churches.

One hundred thousand letters are posted in the wrong pillar boxes in London every day.

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PASSING OF THE HOME OF THE BUCCANEERS

Some of the Thrilling, Fascinating History of the Danish West Indies.



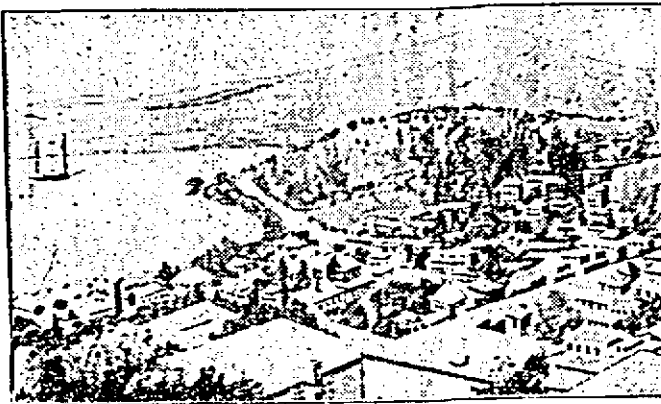
THE limitations of man prevent his penetrating the future with any certainty, there is satisfaction in being able to turn the glance backward and illuminate dry current events with the history which lies in the background. After long negotiations Denmark and the United States have signed a treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indian islands by the former to the latter. This fact requires but a few lines to give it to the public, but in connection with this event if we can turn back a couple of centuries or more in the history of those islands the dry fact of the present becomes alive with the thrilling events of the past.

Who knows that two previous attempts have been made by the United States to secure these islands, once shortly before the civil war, when a treaty failed of ratification by the senate, and again several years later? Who knows that it was one of these islands, Santa Cruz, or St. Croix, as it is sometimes called, where Columbus first landed on his second voyage to the new world? Who knows that these islands were the center of the activities of the famous buccaneers and that their history is steeped in the thrilling and daring adventures of these bold men as they preyed on the Spanish trading ships and laid under tribute the cities of the Spanish Main? Two old

topher's island was divided between them, but Spain's jealousy was aroused, and she sent a strong fleet and drove them out, and they fled to the other islands.

In Hispaniola, or Hayti, these rough, hardy adventurers established themselves, hunting the wild cattle and hogs and curing their flesh. These men came to be known as buccaneers, from the colonial word boucan, which means a fire made in the woods, at which they smoked and dressed their food in a kind of barbarian way. But the blind jealousy of the Spaniards was again felt, and these hardy hunters were driven out, these hunters to depredation, and with exasperated hearts for the Spaniards, they began to seek every means possible for retaliation.

Here we begin a new chapter in the history of the buccaneers and the island hunters have soon become the roving, daring pirates of the sea. At this time, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, Spain monopolized the rich trade of the West Indies, and it was but natural that the buccaneers should seek reprisals in that direction. The jealousy of the other powers of Europe was aroused when they beheld the wealth of the new world and hence the Spanish treasure. Viewed with a disfavor the efforts of these few lawless men to divert the stream of wealth, careless of the means employed by these people in



HARBOR AND TOWN OF CHARLOTTE AMALIA, ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

stone fortifications, standing to this day at Charlotte Amalia, the port of St. Thomas, are called the castles of Blackbeard and Bluebeard, whose history, faithful to some degree perhaps, has fascinated and thrilled the American youth for generations. Who knows that the harbor of Charlotte Amalia, just mentioned, is the finest, with perhaps one exception, in the West Indies, furnishing a safe and commodious shelter in the time of storm? How interesting when we begin to get beneath the dry crust of current events.

The value of the islands to the United States is found in their strategic importance. The island of St. Thomas lies only 25 miles east of Porto Rico, and furnishes what that island does not, a large and safe harbor. St. John, although a small and insignificant life, has also a harbor, Coral Bay, which is sometimes said to be the best harbor of refuge in the Antilles during hurricanes, though it is seldom visited by any vessels more important than fishing smacks. The island is only five miles long and one wide, but it lays claim to pos-

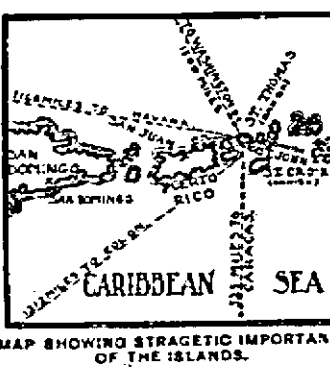
gaining their ends. As a result, it must not be a matter of wonder that these freebooters were generally found with letters of marque from England or France, which gave a legitimate aspect to their daring enterprises. The cruelty of the Spaniards towards the natives also aroused great indignation, and in many cases created the idea that to war upon that nation was simply to vindicate the wrongs of an outraged humanity.

Under this impression, people who were bitter enemies, not actuated by love of plunder, joined the freebooters as the readiest means of punishing the Spaniards. Most of these were a native breed, and while still at college he swore to avenge the wrongs done to the Indians. On obtaining his majority he dedicated his patrimony to the fitting out of a ship, with which he joined the freebooters, and far and wide over the Caribbean sea he was known by the ominous sobriquet of "The Destroyer."

Other noted freebooters of this period were Van Horn, Grammont, Laurent de Gratt, Morgan Harris, Sawles and Deviot. Oronois, another one of these bold buccaneers, having lost his ships and narrowly escaped from the Spanish with his life, managed to arm two small vessels with 21 men possessed of as daring a spirit as himself, and started to pillage the bay of Los Cayos, in Cuba. Having been apprised of his intention, the governor of Havana dispatched a six-gun frigate, manned by 90 men, to the assistance of the inhabitants. Four other smaller boats were also ordered to join the frigate, so that Oronois found unexpected difficulties in his path. The governor of Havana was so confident of the capture and destruction of Oronois and his ship and crew that he sent a negro executioner along to carry out the order of no quarter. Oronois, nothing daunted, sailed straight on, came up with the frigate at night, fearlessly boarded her and after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle, put all 90 men to the sword. He then went in search of the other four boats, captured them all and threw their crews into the sea.

This is but one of the many thrilling incidents which have occurred in the past in the waters which wash the shores of the Little Islands of Santa Cruz, St. John and St. Thomas, of which the United States is about to secure possession. Doubtless the harbor of St. Thomas, which will shelter the American ships of war and provide a coaling station for our fleets here in times past furnished a haven for the ships and men of the bold buccaneers, though not of so formidable a character as those of to-day nor with so honorable and worthy an object in view.

WILLIS E. EDSON.

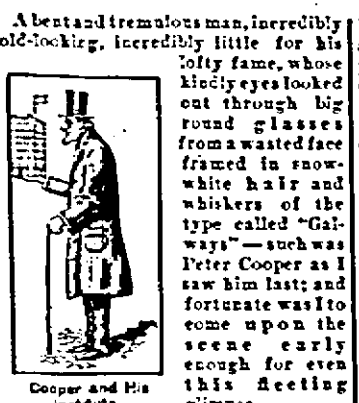


MAP SHOWING THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE ISLANDS.

sessing the best water of all the other islands. St. Thomas was the island which figured so prominently in the war with Spain, especially as a cable station. Its port furnished coal and supplies to American warships at times, and newspaper correspondents as well as naval officers often had to sail thither to reach the nearest point in cable communication with the United States. Germany, which has a coaling station near the United States, is said to be anxious to buy these islands, and this fact strengthens Uncle Sam in arguing the importance of making them part of his possessions.

While these islands were uninhabited at the time Columbus discovered them and claimed them for Spain, the larger islands to the south were the home of the Caribbees, a fierce and warlike people, practicing cannibalism in its most hideous forms. But this native race soon gave way before the coming of the white man, and the English and French established themselves in the islands upon the ruins of the Caribbees. St. Chris-

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE IN THE EAST SIDE OF NEW YORK



Cooper and his institute.

Absent and tremulous man, incredibly old-looking, incredibly little for his lofty fame, whose kindly eyes looked out through big round glasses from a wasted face framed in snow-white hair and whiskers of the type called "Gal-ways"—such was Peter Cooper as I saw him last; and fortunate was I to come upon the scene early enough for even this fleeting glimpse.

Pictures and statues of Cooper resemble those of Greeley, but Greeley in the flesh had the bulk that Cooper lacked; on the other hand, Cooper's voice even in his last days had a resonance wanting in Greeley's squeaky, querulous tones. Always in his later years the philanthropist went about with an attendant who carried an inflated rubber cushion for him to sit upon. His fleshless bones made this necessary.

Cooper's was of an originative mind. He made one of the earliest locomotives in the world; he gained a fortune by such dissimilar methods as making glue and forging iron and steel. He was not a great millionaire like the Vanderbilts of his time, but he founded Cooper Union, to which his heirs have just given an additional endowment of \$200,000 and Andrew Carnegie a like sum. This institution, the model of every great technical school since founded, is thus placed beyond want or accident of narrowing means. And thereby hangs a tale not widely enough known.

Peter Cooper built the union, lived to see it filled with students unable to pay for education along the usual lines, many of them compelled to work by day and able only to enter the night classes; but he did not endow it sufficiently. Even when he had shrunk to a thin skin of a man sheltered from the wind it did not occur to him that he might die.

Die he did, and his work was in danger of being crippled. Without self-advertisement—their action not suspected until long afterward—his family made up the deficiency from year to year. As the work grew it was necessary to rent a part of the building for commercial uses to provide funds. As late as 1937 the endowment was only \$200,000; the yearly expenses are \$60,000. Mr. Carnegie has given all \$600,000 to the union; besides keeping it going 15 years Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt have given as much more. It is one of the most solidly endowed as well as one of the oldest technical schools in the world.

Where and What It Is.

The union stands where Third and Fourth avenues branch, looking down the Bowery. In the little park in front is a statue of Cooper, erected a few years ago. It is the geographical center of the "East Side" of New York. It was founded for youth of native American growth; because of changes in the neighborhood and the building of a new high school, like Pratt Institute in Brooklyn and the Anchorage school uptown, it is largely used by the children of recent immigrants, Russian Jews in the majority. There are no people more passionately bent on self-improvement than these same people who have so lately escaped from the rule of the czar.

Cooper had faith; he was a poet in his way. He built for all time. Pratt was no poet. The first building he put up for the institute that bears his name are severely plain and low storied. People wonder at the contrast between them and the later, more appropriate structures. The explanation is simple. Pratt so constructed his classrooms, machine shops and studies that "if the school didn't go" he could turn them into a factory. So many years was Peter Cooper, in his simple faith, ahead of the rany business man—and ahead of his times.

There are plenty of places that rival the Pratt Institute in usefulness now—the Pratt Institutes in Brooklyn and Baltimore, Armour Institute in Chicago, Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, the Technical schools in Birmingham, England. But Cooper Union is the model of them all, and though he was the pioneer old Peter Cooper made no mistakes. None of his work has had to be relined. The very latest course of study, added a few years ago, was one he planned before his death.

Jerome Living on the "East Side."

With Cooper Union as a center of learning at one end and District Attorney Jerome as a haven of refuge against sharks and robbers at the other, the Bowery feels well fenced.

For four years this season of an aristocratic family will make his home on Rutgers street, a mean alley only three or four blocks long that runs from the Bowery down to the East river.

Tall tenements crowd about it, but there a few old-fashioned houses not yet swept away. In one of these Jerome has installed his law library and his personal furniture. He will eat there, sleep there, hear stories of oppression there, and will try to be in truth "the poor man's lawyer." Our Sunday he will go to

Lakeville, Conn., where Mrs. Jerome and the children will live. The very poor of the East side who last fall elected him and through him the rest of the reform ticket have extravagant expectations of what his coming among them means. And these are the men whom it makes feel uneasy.

"District leaders" who live by blackmailing poor push-cart peddlers; corrupt policemen, of whom there are many yet undisturbed; landlords who count on their tenants' ignorance of law to browbeat them; loan agents who charge enormous interest illegally; pawnbrokers who evade the laws meant to protect their clients; and other slimy creatures whose like can scarcely exist in a city less large than New York, or work among people less ignorant and credulous.

If Jerome can do half what is expected of him he will be the most talked of young man in the country next to Roosevelt. He will not try to do everything alone, "steam engine in breeches" though he is. His is "the largest law office in the world." He has assistants by the score, deputies by the half hundreds. He has surrounded himself by young, vigorous men. Already wonders are being worked. A murder is committed at night. At once special men from his office are put upon the case, the police sweat off part of their fat bustling life they are left behind, and in 24, 36 or 48 hours somebody is indicted by the grand jury. If the pace lasts New York will see interesting times.

The Rejuvenation of New York.

At times New York seems almost a modern City of the Plain, too unyielding in its iniquity to be moved. It is not so. I have lived here you will not ask how many years, and though at times and in places it may grow worse, on the whole it better. It is so big, clumsy, inebriate, that it appears to ambitious youth of good aims, and a young chief of his hundreds of the type of Jerome are devoting their spare time to it. He differs from them only in energy and gifts.

The East side is dotted with missions, "settlements," "neighborhood houses." These are known. Young workers evade knowledge; other men who go down into the slums to live, securing organization and making their friends among the poor. I know a boy with "expectations" whom circumstances made free of action, who from his fourteenth year was a friend and adviser to a lot of poor immigrants on the East side; some of them were three times his age, but they followed him implicitly; he kept them out of crazy real estate schemes; he forced the lads to go to night school when they wanted to play; he advised them about civil service examinations, about places on the police, in the post office, on public works. When he went to college he kept informed of their doings; when he graduated he is an orphan—he simply came among them to live, though his means would permit of quite another course.

His protectors never beg of him nor lie to him; he has not been to them a go-between or a guide to despair; he has taken the boys camping with him in summer and kept a protecting eye on the babies. His relation to these people is more like that of a young highland chief to his clan than anything else that I can think of. Outside his little circle no one knows him. There are hundreds like him in their different ways. Only by such men and means can the immigrants be managed—unless the "district leaders" of either party are to manage them for their destruction and the city's harm.

The Rush from New York.

Another class of New Yorkers only think of leaving their city to evade taxes. It's impolite to mention a lady in such a matter, but the case of Mrs. Astor is especially striking.

The original Astor came to New York with a backload of musical instruments less than a hundred years ago and built up a fortune that for his descendants is

The Regular January gown to over \$200,000,000 in the direct line, besides half as much more diverted through female heirs by marriage. Now the American head of the family, the admitted head of American society, Mrs. Astor, is to be a resident of Newport because taxes there are half as high and assessors contentedly blind.

There are others—the Gerrys, famous for interest in yachting and in charitable work; the Schermerhorns, a family that New York has enriched through two centuries; the Van Alens, whose respectable head tried to head a hospital in South Africa for the "king's soldiers" and was repelled; the Browns, who were Rhode Islanders originally and can't be blamed; the Chalmers, rich with Astor money; and members of the Lawrence, Fearling, Cushing, Gibbons and Andrews families.

It takes all sorts of people to make a city; those who devote their lives to it and those who draw from it their wealth and leave it to work out its own salvation—as in the end it surely will.

OWEN LANGDON.

Their Romance.

Let's stop; wasn't there a romance connected with their courtship?

Yes. The one he told her about his wealth. —San Francisco Bulletin

On the Bargain Counters of the Paris Shops

Dainty Little Accessories That Are Being Offered at the Mid-Winter Sales.



VERYBODY of importance, and by that I mean the people who set the fashions for us, is basking in the sunlight along the Riviera, where the season is at its height. True, we see them in Paris now and then for a day or two. They sit back and forth between the gayeties of the sun-kissed seas and those of murky, foggy Paris, for Paris has had more than its usual amount of fog this winter. They come to Paris for an evening at the theater or opera and to replenish the accessories of the winter wardrobe, and we whose lot it has been to spend the majority of our winter days haunting the stores for the ideas set forth by the shrewd shopkeepers catch a fleeting glimpse of them as they come and go.

Nor do these fashionables of the French capital attempt to escape the fascinations offered by the midwinter bargain sales, and it is these that bring many of them to the city, where they lay in an abundance of little odds and ends because they are cheap, and like the women of every land where fashions are of moment, glory very much in the bargain counter sales.

And what variety we find upon

do we lay up for ourselves treasures whose end is corruption by dust and moth.

Though, as a woman, I know how much easier it is to tell of the things we do not want. Our needs are always so multifarious. At the same time, sales should surely bring us to our bearings. And, this year above all others, shall we do well to realize roughly just our immediate necessities, or those in the very near future.

Luxell, duchess and gipsy lace robes are foremost among the sale attractions, these frequently marked down to one-third their original cost. Nor will it be well to reject these by reason of such small defects as lack of length or width, or paucity of pattern at the hem, the regime of the near future, that will call for their decorative uses, promising to relegate such robes to the position of an incident, rather than the important item they have been hitherto; the plush indeed whereon small extraneous ornaments are hung. The following description will perchance explain briefly and better than any further generalizing the style of gown I have in mind. A model whose destiny is the Riviera, for demitasse dinner wear, was arranged in cream guipure lace, deep-



SKETCHED IN PARIS SHOP WINDOWS.

these counters, and the gorgeousness of the displays in the shop windows. Really they are sufficient to entice from the pleasures of the Riviera women of more settled minds than Paris can boast of. I have had sketched a few of the pretty bits of feminine apparel as they are seen in the shop windows, and these will easily prove my assertions.

Among these I have shown a cravat fashioned out of a cravat, way length of black orient satin, completed by a turnover collar of Cluny lace. The fur collar is a capital idea for rendering important a short length of chinchilla, this resolving itself into a species of fat collar, finished by cascaded ends of killed gray brilliant buckle. And the muff to correspond is disclosed below, this revealing how magnificent an effect can be achieved by quite possible and inexpensive means, a result for which the harmonizing of the brilliant and the fur is chiefly responsible. A chapeau it will be observed completes a most persuasive set, a broad toque of chinchilla merely relieved by white and black giant eyelid-like blooms, the latter in velvet.

The slip is an adorable thing of cream point d'esprit net, with shaped collar, cuffs, and—the latest fancy—a corselet of lace, each of these items being caught across with bands of black velvet held by tiny paste buttons. The vest I am picturing is expressed in white Venetian satin trimmed with yellow guipure lace, appliqued with chene silk motifs, the garment at the waist being of chene ribbon bordered either side with black.

And now to go inside the shops and investigate the wonders to be found there. It is amazing to see how large a number of the most recherche creations resolve themselves into things of shreds and patches, scraps and ends, but withal so tastefully allied as to bring about a disappointingly lovely whole, a whole not to be described or even understood by the mind untutored in modish matters. Quite fatal, however, is it to sale without some system. That way

ly applique at the hem with black Cluny lace, the latter again lending itself to the creating of a species of pouchoir corselet attached to a clear chemise of the guipure. The whole was mounted over ivory mousseline de soie and satin, and carried a touch of pale blue on the corsage. Then a really lovely idea for imparting distinction to one of the now too familiar sequin robes is to set a deep empiement of velvet round the hem of the skirt, one certainly not less than ten inches deep anywhere, and preferably higher at the back, the hard line at the top broken by motifs of Chantilly lace.

There is no denying evening dress is decidedly busy in detail, and it is therefore greatly to the credit of the trained modiste eye that the simple silhouette is so skillfully maintained. Though, as if to make up for such ultra elaboration, day gowns grow more and more simple in suggestion. Surely it is the very essence of modiste art thus to acquire a superb style by means so apparently modest. Never was the motto "Ars est celare artem" more aptly applied than in the case of these supremely simple walking toilettes.

ENGLAND'S "WEDDING-RING."

Said to Signify a King Wedded to His People—Legend of the Royal Casket.

"The wedding ring of England" is of plain gold, set with a large table ruby, on which the cross of St. George is engraved, says Lippincott's. Legend says that this ring belonged to Edward the Confessor, and that he bestowed it on an old beggar who asked an alms of him, he having noticed else at hand at the moment. Soon afterwards two English pilgrims lost their way in the Holy Land and were secured by a "fayre olde man," who on parting said to them: "I am John the Evangelist; and say ye unto Edward your kyng that I grete him well by the token that he gaff to me, this ring, with hys one handes." Certain it is that James II., when detained by the Schermerhorns on his first attempt to flee the country in 1689, contrived to hide a ring, called "the coronation ring," in his clothing. This was a favorite ring of Mary Queen of Scots, and was sent by her to her death to James I., finally coming into the possession of George IV. through the channels by which he obtained all the remaining papers of his house of Stuart.

Willie and His Costs.

Willie had just passed the age of eight and was sitting on the floor, looking at a picture of a king and queen. "Just like papa," he said, looking at the other king, and his mother, calling him to her, said:

"Let me see your tongue."

The boy did as he was told, and the mother then remarked:

"Why, Willie, your tongue has a coat on it!"

"Has it got two pockets in it, mamma?" the little fellow inquired.—N. Y. Times.

Merely an Understanding.

Canasser—I presume I am addressing the head of the house?

Enpork—Well—er—not exactly. But during her absence I act as her representative.—Chicago Daily News.

Problematic.

Clara—How long will your engagement to him last?

Maud—Why, I don't know how much money he has saved up.—Detroit Free Press.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

Death of Louis Proctor.

Louis Proctor, former editor of the Evening Wisconsin and for 25 years a resident of Milwaukee, died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Hayden K. Smith, in Oak Park, Ill., where he had resided for the past year. He was 71 years old and retired from active business about two years ago. Mr. Proctor was school supervisor in Milwaukee and was instrumental in establishing the Wisconsin state normal school. He was appointed by Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, on the board of supervisors of charitable, reform and penal institutions. He was editor of the Evening Wisconsin for 15 years. He wrote "Biography of Noted Men of Wisconsin."

Demands an Inquiry.

Rev. Merton C. Andrews, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Oshkosh, has called for a committee to investigate certain charges that he says are being made against him by his enemies, ending the result of the investigation he has asked the bishop to place a substitute in his pulpit. The charges are that he has associated with notorious women, that he is heavily in debt and that he has sustained improper relations with a woman of his congregation. All the charges, save the first, Mr. Andrews denies. He admits that he has mingled with notorious women, but maintains that it was in his character as a clergyman.

Was Never Poisoned.

At a boarding house in Nenah nine persons were said to have died and narrowly escaped death by eating pan-cakes. Physicians were called, and emetics administered which saved the lives of all the poisoned, though all of them are still very sick. The poisoning is believed to be due to some mineral adulterant in the buckwheat flour from which the pancakes were made, the adulterant being placed there to give the flour greater weight. The city board of health secured possession of the flour and would make a chemical analysis.

Man and Money Gone.

James M. Johnson, a prominent electrician employed by the La Crosse Street Railway company, has disappeared from his home in La Crosse, and the authorities have been unable to find any trace of him. A bank account of \$1,000 has been drawn and is gone and his family, consisting of a wife and three small children, are in a destitute condition. Three weeks ago Johnson left for Chicago on business. It is believed he met with foul play there.

Big Lumber Deal.

The Wisconsin Lumber & Park company, of Grand Rapids, Mich., has purchased 25,000 acres of hard wood timber land near Eagle River, Wis., for the consideration being \$200,000. The sale was made by the Home Investment company, in which A. W. and G. E. Sanborn, of Ashland, own the controlling interest. A large furniture factory will be erected on the tract.

Stage Is Halted.

After 14 years of close and diligent labor to save Oshkosh, the Salvation Army has given it up and retired from the field. The last service has been held and the army has packed bag and baggage and departed for more impressive fields. The reason given for the withdrawal is lack of financial support.

The News Condensed.

Miss Lizzie Berns, only daughter of ex-Governor and Mrs. Joseph Berns, of Kenosha, and William E. Hocking, eloped to Chicago and were married.

Comptroller John R. Wolf, of Milwaukee, has been released from the insane asylum, the insanity proceedings having been quashed, and demands reinstatement into his office, which is filled by a successor appointed by the mayor.

Two Barbers physicians paid Joseph Beck ten dollars for 12 square inches of his ear, which was used for grafting on the body of a boy who was badly scalded by boiling water.

A Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha freight train struck a hand car on the St. Croix bridge, throwing the section crew in all directions, and Andrew Swanson and August Johnson were killed.

Byron Neff, manager of the Blair apary in the town of Menasha, was run over by a Wisconsin Central freight train just west of Neenah, and killed.

Fred Schuler, the crack Wisconsin hurdler, broke his wrist and skinned his face by falling on the gymnasium track in Madison.

The nine-year-old daughter of a Mrs. Moore was fatally burned by falling on a hot stove in Eau Claire.

Tony Borgo, an Italian miner, was killed by falling 400 feet into a shaft at the Superior mines in Hurley.

John Howard, a fireman on the Burlington, fell from the tender of his engine in Prairie du Chien, striking on his head and sustaining severe injuries.

Daniel Northrop, one of the pioneers of St. Croix county, died in Hammond.

At the annual meeting of the New Richmond Park association September 17, 14 and 19 were selected as the dates for the annual fair and race meeting in New Richmond.

Mrs. Lindstrom, a Norwegian woman living in Silver Lake township, is supposed to be a leper. Local physicians pronounce the case leprosy.

Mattie Moore, who was terribly burned in Eau Claire, died of her injuries.

James Cahill, of Boardman, has received the news of the accidental death of his son William, who for years past has been an engineer in Idaho.

The cheese factory of Ernest Pingel in Burnett Valley, two miles from Mondovi, was burned with all its contents. Loss, \$2,000; insurance, \$400. It will be rebuilt.

Robert Scott, the millionaire owner of the pea viner patent, and Mrs. C. S. Harris, owner of the Harris Congee company, dined a cakewalk on a \$700 wager in the presence of 600 persons at a hotel in Milwaukee.

Frank Clark, of Washington, D. C., a student at Ealing college, was badly injured by the eating-in of the bark while walking along the shore of Lake Michigan.

THE NEW NORTH.

RINSLANDER PRINTING CO.

LET THE TARIFF RIPPING BREAKS GO AWAY BACK AND SIT DOWN.

An excellent reason for opposing the Babcock bill, with its provision for free trade in iron and steel products while retaining the duty on iron ore, is given by Congressman Long of Kansas. Mr. Long was not present when the committee on Ways and Means voted against reporting the bill to the house. Two Republicans, Babcock and Tawney, became Democrats for this occasion and voted with the Bourbon free trade majority to report the bill. It was rumored that Congressman Long, had been present, would also have joined the ranks of the Bourbon free traders. That there was no truth in this statement is shown by Mr. Long's indignant disclaimer to the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, as follows:

"Had I been present I would have voted against the Babcock bill. You can make that as strong as you like. The people of my state are opposed to general tariff revision, and they understand that the Babcock bill, while aimed at industrial rebuke, would mean the opening of the whole tariff schedule to every man's hand. The country is sorely opposed to it. I cannot understand how it came to be passed. I am doubtful on this question. Some time in the future there may have to be modifications of the Dingley law, but that will be accomplished by careful, conservative action, and not by an assault upon a schedule."

Every Democratic free-trade Congress is anxious to free the Babcock bill reported for consideration and debate, knowing that an opportunity would thereby be afforded for opening up the subject of tariff revision all about the line. They are perfectly sure that once the mania for tariff tinkering gains a foothold in Congress it will not stop at the iron and steel schedules. Tariff ripples a pastime dear to the hearts of the free trade minority. They never miss a chance to take a hand in it. They would like the change now above all things. Messrs. Babcock and Tawney would like to help them get it. Mr. Long would not. It is one of the curiosities of the time that there should be two Republican members of the Ways and Means committee who are unable to see, what Congressman Long sees, that to open up the question of tariff revision at this juncture would be certain to disturb business in all lines, to interrupt prosperity, and to play directly into the hands of the political party whose chances for success two years hence would be immensely increased if hard times could in the meantime be brought about. Republicans would not to need the X-ray to enable them to see into the thing.

To illustrate the manner in which interference with tariff schedules affects all trade and all industry, let us turn to view facts and conditions which exist at this moment. The cane sugar planter of Louisiana is carried by his factor or his merchant throughout the season of growth and cultivation. The factor or merchant is in turn carried by his bank. The bank, as in duty bound, notes with solicitude the tendency of a measure in Congress the effect of which is detrimental to the cane grower. It is a bad time to lend money to sugar factors and cane planters. Prudence dictates a withdrawal of this class of accommodation. Money has suddenly become tight. There is more to be had. Result, paralysis, partial or complete, of the cane growing industry. The cane sugar people are in precisely the same plight and for precisely the same reason. Pending legislation threatens the success of their industry. The factor grows cautious. The company which has planned to erect a beet sugar factory on borrowed capital finds its funds cut off. It must stop and wait, and if the threatened legislation becomes a reality the projected factory is abandoned altogether. These conditions actually prevail today in Louisiana, where the cane grower is unable to borrow money that is the life of his industry, and in Michigan, where the tightening of strings by the banks has compelled a halt in the construction of numerous beet sugar factories, and has consequently compelled a change of plans by farmers arranging to engage in the growth of sugar beets.

Should the subject of general tariff revision be opened up in Congress as it certainly would be opened up if Mr. Babcock's foolish and mischievous bill were to secure a place on the house calendar, how many other industries would find themselves involved in the same financial stranglehold which now so injuriously affects the domestic cane and beet sugar industries? Who can measure the damage to labor, industry and trade that would result from tariff tinkering at this time? Congressman Long is right in contending that when the time comes for modifying our tariff system—and the time is not yet come—it must be done carefully, prudently, conservatively, methodically and wisely. It must not be done by tariff ripping breaks.—American Economist.

LAUSIMON.

Behold, I have set before them an open door, and have said, 'Behold, the door is open.'

While truth in the abstract is eternal and changeless, yet it sometimes has to submit to new constructions. Old precepts, though always essentially unchanged, frequently have to alter their garb to conform themselves to new developments and conditions.

The ancient aphorism, "every man is the architect of his own fortune," is misleading. It often becomes deceptive. It is apt to unduly develop the ego in us. In the faith of this idea men become self-centered, and, pointing to the fabrics of their successful lives, they exclaim, "I built that." Well, it certainly is a specimen of good carpentry. But did you build it alone? Are you sure that the conception, the elaboration and the execution of your architectural plans and specifications are due exclusively to your own unaided wisdom and skill?

With all your genius and executive

ability there are some truths for you yet to learn. Paul says "none of us liveth to himself." Every good thing is an adjunct to some other good thing. Nothing is independent. On the contrary, all things are interdependent. No man puts forth his best fight unsupported. In his egotism he imagines he has done it all, but he is mistaken. His self-sufficiency ignores all considerations of environment, opportunity and extraneous help. Worst of all, it repudiates the aid of an unseen and higher power he not desired. There is such a power with which we must surely reckon; and the man who fails to appreciate and verify that truth will never expand beyond his little self.

Opportunity is the gateway of success. The open door is the hall of opportunity. There are no closed portals in this life. Every man has his open door. There are plenty of hindrances, but no barriers. In leading the highways, but no "Thieves" or any other combination can shut those doors or destroy the "open season" to make them swing on their hinges.

Although man is gregarious, and all good things, as before mentioned, are mutually dependent, yet every one has his own door, his own road and his own destiny. There is a certain sense in which each of us must walk alone, even in the rush and tumult of the crowded city. It reproduces this condition in the fable of Harlow.

"Behold, the crowd, the throng, the shock of men, to lead and to follow, to turn along the world's tide, with none to lead us, none whom we follow, millions of splendid, striking, beautiful, some with blinding consciousness, some with dim, some with no consciousness at all, all that battered, followed, sought, to be alone, this, this is a tragedy. So there is, within every man's consciousness, a sphere into which no other mortal can enter. It is the sphere of personal responsibility, and he must be forever there, alone with his Maker."

There is for each person the right door and the right road. It is opened for him at his birth. It is ready for him at his maturity. There is no fatalism about it, no predestination, no compulsory process. Each must find his own door and travel his own road. There are no numbers, no inscriptions, no guides or materialisms by which he may distinguish them.

The process of finding is more subtle than these. Call it what you will, education, adaptation or affinity, the impulse, the guide, the recognition, the finding are from within, not from without. And rest assured that, when you have found your door, you shall read no such inscription as was placed over the gloomy entrance of Dante's Inferno; but you shall hear a still, small voice, in tones of entrancing harmony, saying "Thou hast found peace, all ye who enter here."

Many men spend the best portions of their lives in lamenting their failures and reproaching destiny. That is the same spirit which promoted Adam to throw upon Eve all the blame for the fall. It is a pitiful, unproductive spirit. There is only one thing weaker or meaner than "wearing luck," and that is blaming others for our pecuniary and failures. No man has the right to shift to another the onus of his own responsibility. If you will take a fair inventory of yourself you shall find that your shoulders are precisely adapted to your burden. The Lord never over-loaded any one. "As thy days, so shall thy strength be." It is not in the assurance of help. The same immutable promise is given with reference to the way and the truth.

Brother, why have you failed? Your door? Why have you failed to find your road? Perhaps you have miscalculated your ability. Maybe you didn't fit or fill your chosen sphere. It cannot hurt us if we can find a little higher than our powers, provided we are responsive to reason, truth and duty when they assert themselves. But it is a fatal blunder to overestimate ourselves and persist in our folly after we have discovered our limitations. Sometimes we seek out and assume heavier burdens than we can carry, and insist on bearing them until they crush us. Whose fault is that? Oftentimes we undertake works too fine or too great for our capacity, and continue our futile efforts until our little powers are exhausted and we look back upon a sterile waste of life. In providence, or fate, or luck to blame for that? It may be that you clamored at the door or style of your door when you found it. That is because you have failed to obey the injunction "know thyself." You have followed one command "get a move on yourself," but through want of an intimate acquaintance with yourself you have failed to get the right move. You have allowed your ambition to magnify your ability and your facilities, new to obscure your sense of fitness. You have let your pride and find your true altitude. Get as high as you can without losing your breath, but don't try to live in an atmosphere too rarefied or attempt to fly without wings. If you can't scale the mountain top be content with the foot hills; and if even these are too high for you, stay in the valley. But wherever your place may be give your best. You know what the Master said about the "all of the earth" and the "light of the world." By that He meant every man, through all the ages, who resolves to do his best for God and humanity. Do you claim to be of the salt and the light? If you have enough of the salt in your life to preserve the bulk of a grasshopper you should be able to save yourself. If you have with you your soul even the light of a far-

ing candle you can illuminate some dark corner of earth and guide some poor wanderer out of the shadows. All you have to do is to follow the true leadings of faith, conscience and obedience, march forward with cheerful courage, and you shall find an open door and an illuminated path way, which shall lead you to the highest summit you are capable of occupying. So motto be.

HIGH SCHOOL DOINGS.

ENTERED BY GARY E. DOWNS.

The Literary society held another enthusiastic meeting Monday night after school. There were twenty-on present, and as two new boys were elected members we now have an enrollment of twenty-five. After the roll was called and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, Ray Wilson read the important events of late. Then Prof. Lowell gave a very interesting and beneficial talk on the advantages of education that young men have at the present day. The debate was resolved that Trusts are no educational than harmful. The affirmative was taken by Gary E. Downs and John McElroy while Clarence Liden and Russell Diller were on the negative. The president appointed Carl Olson, Arthur Langdon and Homer Edwards as judges. They decided in favor of the affirmative. While the judges were making their decision the whole society discussed the question. After a little miscellaneous business the meeting was adjourned until next Monday night.

The examination program was changed a little last week. Prof. Lowell decided to give only one examination in the afternoon, as it gives the teachers a chance to mail the papers and the pupils a chance to recuperate.

Prof. Lowell has decided on a very interesting program for next Friday which is the day before Washington's birthday. Her. Willis has kindly consented to address the school on the life of the "Father of Our Country."

The class in second year algebra is having extra class meetings every morning at eight o'clock so that the members will be able to finish their study as soon as possible.

The pupils in the Shakespearean play have learned their parts and the school will have the pleasure of hearing them in the near future.

Most of the second year algebra class are becoming very discouraged, as their final examination has been postponed for two weeks.

The class in English history was not given an examination last week, as it has only been organized for a short time.

The physics class has received a large amount of apparatus, which will be used in the study of electricity.

There have been some more changes in the program this week, as many new studies are being added.

Mr. Marsh, dean of Ripon college, visited and inspected our high school Friday morning.

A few of the seniors took the final examination in grammar last Thursday.

Other Rogers and Brooks Edwards visited school Tuesday afternoon.

The report cards were given the pupils Wednesday afternoon.

The examination papers were given back to the pupils Monday.

Prof. Lowell changed a number of the pupils seats Tuesday.

St. Augustine's Church.

The following is the program of services during Lent:

Sundays—Holy Communion, 7:30 a. m.; Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class, 1:30 p. m.; Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m.

OLD FAMILIES OF VENICE.

Their Fortunes Are Disipated and Their Palaces Sold.

Very few of the fine old palaces of Venice belong to the descendants of the families who built and originally occupied them. Very little of the enormous wealth for which Venice was celebrated in the fifteenth century remains. The most of it has been dissipated by the descendants of the men who made it, the same as in England, France and other countries. The rich men of Venice today are an entirely new class of people, whose names do not appear in the Golden Book, which contained a list of the patrician families in Venice who were invited to festivities at the palace. This book was instituted in 1315 and thenceforth until the Austrian occupation was the index and standard of nobility by which all claims to precedence were decided.

Occasionally the grand council, by a vote, rewarded the gallantry or public services of some citizen of humble birth by directing that his name be inscribed upon its pages. None but those whose names were in the Golden Book could use the golden stairs when they entered a doge's palace, and when this right was conferred it was equivalent to an order of nobility in another country. There is one notable exception to the decay of the ancient families, and he is Count Grimani, who traces his lineage back to one of the most famous of the doges, whose portrait, painted by Titian, hangs in the council chamber of the doge's palace. The Grimani palace is on the Grand canal, near the Rialto bridge, and is celebrated for its early sculptured capitals.

Many of the rich men in Venice today are Jews. They practically control the banking business and manufacturing. They own the fine houses of historical interest and the best paying estates on the mainland in the neighborhood. The present wealth of Venice is invested not so much in real estate as in banking, manufacturing, flour mills, elevators, gas companies, cotton mills, the manufacture of glass and in steamships upon the Adriatic.—Chicago Herald.

MARRIAGE IN ARABIA.

The Wedding Procession an Elaborate and Noisy Affair.

A marriage procession among the Arabs is a very elaborate affair. The camel which bears the bride is decorated with bright henna dye on his neck and shoulders, while there are banners from the Koran inscribed on the hangings. His uncouth legs are often swathed with bright cloths, his head bedecked with plumes and small mirrors, while his back is resplendent with bright colored bits of tinsel, which glisten against a patchwork of many hued cloths. A hood or cage conceals the bride, and no doubt adds to the discomfort of the cramped ride on the least. There are attendants, and last of all the musicians, chiefly drummers, who attract the crowds by their incessant pounding on small but high keyed instruments.

If the journey to the groom's home is a short one, it is lengthened by stops at frequent intervals, and all the while the lover must not show any eagerness to welcome her, no matter what his feelings may be. The Arab may be affectionate, but he cannot with dignity betray emotion. Among the lower classes buffoons accompany the procession with performing bears or other wild animals, and when the bride is wealthy largess is distributed along the route in the form of clothes or coin. When the groom's tent or hired home has been reached, the bride is expected to show great reluctance about entering it, and in some cases she has to be lifted by the husband over the blood of a sheep he has just slain.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Magnificent Vessel.

In 208 B. C. Archimedes devised a marvelous ship for Hiero of Syracuse. Her three lofty masts had been brought from Britain, whereas our ships' masts are of iron or obtained from New Zealand or from Vancouver Island. Luxuriously fitted sleeping apartments abounded, and one of her banquetting halls was paved with agate and costly Sillia stone. Other floors were cunningly laid with scenes from the "Iliad." Stables for many horses, ponds stocked with live fish, gardens watered by artificial fountains and hot baths were provided for use or amusement.—Chambers' Journal.

Longevity.

The span of life is gradually expanding. We live longer and get more out of it than our grandfathers did. Whether the cause of this is a better knowledge of natural law or more skillful surgery we will not undertake to say. At any rate, people think this a pretty good world to live in and want to stay here as long as they can comfortably. The man with 100 birth anniversaries behind him is not such a remarkable fellow after all.—New York Herald.

Cause For Grief.

"When you refused me, you promised always to be my friend, and now you are as cold as an iceberg."

"But I didn't think you were going to stop proposing."—Life.

His Clear Light.

Wigg—I saw Skinnon Light a cigar with a twenty dollar bill.

Wagg—I'll bet it wasn't receipted.—Philadelphia Record.

Keep Busy.

An unhappy life is an idle one. Those who are happiest are the most earnest workers. It is folly to say that we can find no labor. Life itself is a stupendous task. It is cowardly, however, to shrink labor by feigning not to see it. Each mortal, if he does his duty, will have a busy life.

Most Casual.

"Jigby's a queer fellow. He bought a couple of tickets from me for an amateur theatrical performance for charity."

"And he actually used them?"

"Not only that, but he says he enjoyed himself."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Put Him in the Shade.

Hewitt—What became of the girl that you used to say was the light of your life?

Jewett—Another fellow came to love me and the light.—Judge.

EDUCATIONAL TOPICS.

By Miss Myra Germond, County Supt. of Schools.

New Teachers May save Time.

1. Come to school with a definite plan of work for the day.
2. Never permit a partially prepared lesson to pass.
3. Bear down hard on the essential points of the lesson.
4. Don't talk too much yourself.
5. Take plenty of time for assigning the next lesson.
6. Follow your program to the letter. Never allow a recitation to run overtime.
7. Rejuvenate work on paper and blackboard.
8. Keep your pupils so busily engaged that their work that they will have no time for mischief making.
9. Be careful to have the right temperature and the room properly ventilated at all times.

The attendance at the Hazelton school has increased about twenty percent during the last year. At this rate it will soon be necessary to add another room to the school building. The school board, therefore, have made a number of improvements during the winter, to the building and grounds. There is now a general cleanliness about the rooms, which seems to have reached both teachers and pupils, and inspired them with a desire to tastefully decorate the walls. The three departments of the school are to give a public entertainment on Saturday evening, the money thus raised to be used for the purchase of pictures.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear a young teacher say at the close of a poor recitation, "I am surprised that the class should have such a poor lesson." The surprise should be that she should fail to recognize this truth. When a large part of the class fails, it is almost always due to some cause for which they are not to blame, and the wise teacher will ask herself whether the cause is not in herself, some failure to explain the difficult points in advance, to look over the lesson carefully enough before classing, so that too much may not be required of the class, or her inability to gauge correctly the power of her class.

No Thanks Due.

A minister went from Kansas City down into the country to preach. Before going into the pulpit he asked if any one interrupted with "amens" and other ejaculations, as he could not stand such interruptions. He was told of one old woman who always made herself heard at all good points. She was asked on this occasion to desist, and she obliged for once. At the end of the sermon the minister met her and warmly thanked her for holding her tongue.

"No need to thank me, no need to thank me," she exclaimed. "You said nothing whatever to make me shout"—Kansas City Independent.

When you get tired of work, you will realize that you have reached the time of life when you have no place to play.—Atchison Globe.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WASH., D. C.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: That said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Hazelton, B. C., on March 15, 1902, viz: Bert Elliott, who made H. E. No. 7562, the W. 1/2 Sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., 11th Dist. B. C.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Earlbert Hest, Albert Elliott, John W. Miller, and Charles Elliott, all of Hazelton, B. C.

Witness my hand and the seal of the land office at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of January, 1902.

J. W. MILLER, Register.

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Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, to wit: That said proof will be made before the clerk of the district court at Hazelton, B. C., on March 15, 1902, viz: Bert Elliott, who made H. E. No. 7562, the W. 1/2 Sec. 34, T. 12 N., R. 10 E., 11th Dist. B. C.

Witness my hand and the seal of the land office at Washington, D. C., this 15th day of January, 1902.

J. W. MILLER, Register.

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BANKS.

MERCHANTS STATE BANK.

Capital \$50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

First National Bank.

of Hazelton.

Capital \$50,000.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Bank Corner Downtown.

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE.

Physician & Surgeon.

Office Corner Brown and Vancouver Sts.

F. L. HINMAN.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office in the Hinman Building, Vancouver St.

C. H. O'CONNOR.

DENTIST.

Office Corner Brown and Vancouver Sts.

WANTED TO BUY.

Cedar Shingle Bolts.

Wixson & Bronson Lbr. Co.

Hat Bargains!

Ready-to-Wear

Hats at

1-2 PRICE.

Patterns Hats at

Cost.

BOYS OF LOCAL GOSSIP
 City and County Happenings.

For prices and style, call on H. Lewis, the clothier.
 J. M. McCarty was over from Three Lakes Monday on business.
 Mrs. E. A. Carlson of the "Soo" restaurant, is quite seriously ill.
 Otto Stevens is on the sick list this week, in grippe being his ailment.
 John D. Beteau was over from Jeffers the last of the week on business.
 All kinds of dry wood, delivered promptly. Inquire of Mack McLaughlin.
 Fred, Miner was up from Pelican Lake the last part of the week transacting business.
 G. B. Daneau of Manawa, was in the city the latter part of last week transacting business.
 E. J. Dunn, editor of the Vilas County Democrat, Minn., was in the city the first of the week.
 Green mixed 4-foot wool for sale. Quantities to suit purchaser at \$2.50 per cord. Inquire at this office. 124.
 A baby girl arrived at the home of Henry Roman last week and a pleasant smile adorns the face of Henry in consequence.
 Rev. A. L. Hadden of Minneapolis, conducted services at the First Baptist church Sunday, during the absence of Rev. Hayward.
 Lyon Vaughan, who has been in the woods near North Crandon for the past two weeks, returned to his home in this city Saturday.
 Chas. Fredrickson, a workman for the Hamman Lumber Co., of Lac du Flambeau, was in Rhineland last week transacting business.
 Sylvester H. Gunn was pleasantly surprised last Saturday night by a party of friends, it being the occasion of his 44th birthday anniversary.
 Rev. F. Arthur Hayward and wife left Friday morning for a week's visit at North Greenfield, where Mr. Hayward will assist at a revival meeting.
 Mrs. C. Strinsky departed Monday morning for Gladstone, Mich., where she will remain for an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Munger, (nee Helen Strinsky).
 W. M. Gardner foreman for Langley & Anderson at their State Line camp was in the city Saturday on his way to Wausau for a short visit with his family there.
 Mrs. Foster returned last week from Merrill where she had been caring for her daughter, Mrs. Ticknor, who has been very ill. At present her condition is greatly improved.
 Reader—You will confer a lasting favor and receive a reward, if you will report the name of dealers trying to sell you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain Tea. J. J. Reardon.
 Mrs. D. A. York of Washburn, is in the city for a few days visit with her husband. Mr. York is employed on the Robbins logging engine. Mrs. York is making her home while in the city at the Arlington house.
 AGENTS WANTED—I am desirous of having agents look after laundry trade in the neighboring towns for the Model Steam Laundry in this city. I write correspondence.
 L. W. HAMEL.
 E. P. Martin and wife will up and the remainder of the winter working for Langley & Anderson in their camp near Star Lake. Their cottage in the Sixth ward is to be occupied by Mr. Beggard who is leader at the Robbins mill.
 Louis Bell and wife have gone to house keeping in the Martin flats in the Sixth ward. A bath shower was given in their honor last Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Chas. Bell at her home in the Fifth ward. Delightful refreshments were served.
 Mrs. Katie McKinnon left Tuesday night for Rhineland, where she will join her husband. They intend to make that city their future home. Mrs. McKinnon has made many friends while here, who will wish her many long years of happiness.—Phillips Times.
 Ed. Anderson was up from Wausau last week looking after his property interests here. Mr. Anderson is employed by the Murray Manufacturing Co. at Wausau. He expects to take a crew of men to South St. Marie in the course of a few weeks where the company is to erect a large mill.
 Charles Morrill superintendent of the Woodruff & Melville logging operations in this vicinity, spent Sunday with his family in this city. Woodruff & Melville have two large camps in operation near Monka and one near Thunder Lake. In the vicinity of Three Lakes. Mr. Morrill has charge of all these camps and his position is one of responsibility.
 Porter Foster and J. Gravel expect to leave shortly for Malvern, Ark., where they will accept a position with the Murray Manufacturing Company. The firm will erect a large sawmill in the south to be operated by Morrill and Wausau parties with a large capital. It is said that this firm has over \$1,500,000 invested in logging timber.
 H. S. Ward departed Friday morning for Alabama, where he has accepted a position with a lumber firm in which "Cub" Smith is extremely interested. Mr. Ward visited for a few days with his mother and sister at Merrill before resuming his journey. He has made no statement as to whether or not his family will move to the south.

J. P. Hanson & Co., the leading clothiers in Rhineland.
 Amos Radcliffe was over from Eagle River last Friday on business.
 S. E. Olson, the Ironwood fruit man, was in the city this week.
 P. J. Muller of Wausau, transacted business with our meat dealers Friday.
 Matt Stapleton visited points down the North-Western line on business Friday.
 Herman Berg was over from Three Lakes on business the latter part of last week.
 Wm. Hinkkott of Oconto, was a business visitor in the city last Thursday and Friday.
 Next Saturday, Feb. 22, is a legal holiday, being the anniversary of the birth of Washington.
 Wm. Stevens visited his camps in the vicinity of Pelican Lake the latter part of last week.
 P. M. Riley of Munster, Mich., was a business transactor in this city last Friday and Saturday.
 A. Smith of Grand Rapids, was transacting business in this city the latter part of last week.
 James Gibson returned Saturday from Chicago, where he attended the A. O. H. convention held there last week.
 Oscar Larson, an employee of Brant & Flynn, at Jeffers, was in Rhineland last week, receiving acquaintances.
 Geo. Langley was over from Merrill the latter part of the week attending to his logging interests in this section.
 For fine custom made shoes, both for gentlemen and ladies, call at the shoe store of A. Shander at the foot of Brown street.
 Shoes made of leather, good leather, the kind that wears well, at A. Shander's. If you want value for your money call on him.
 Supt. Bartley of the Ashland division of the North-Western line, was in the city on business for a few hours Saturday morning.
 Mrs. E. O. Brown and Miss Mayne Spencer of Wausau, left the latter part of last week for a visit with friends at Rike Lake.
 Mrs. M. H. Greenley returned to her home in Minneapolis Thursday last, after a short visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown.
 "Oh! how my arm pains me!" is the familiar exclamation heard now and then among our town people who have been recently vaccinated.
 Mrs. J. Lind, Miss Gertrude O'Hara and Miss Edna Kelley are assisting at the Cash department store during their big bargain sale this week.
 Charles Bell of Armstrong Creek, was in the city the latter part of last week receiving acquaintances. Chas. formerly attended school in this city.
 Friday last being Valentine's day, the clerks at the postoffice experienced a rush, due to the number of valentines mailed and received in the city.
 R. Hayes of Escanaba, Mich., was in the city transacting business the latter part of last week. He departed Saturday on the afternoon train for Ashland.
 A bowleg team from here left for Ironwood last Saturday to put up a match game. The line-up of the team was as follows: Dr. Packard, Elmer Coyne, Prescott Collins, Alex. McKee, Jr., Clarence Dinkler, Will Lawless.
 The sky looks bluer, the sun shines brighter, a feeling of youth and strength creeps over the soul after taking Riky Mountain Tea made by the Madison Medicine Co. 25 cts. J. J. Reardon.
 Miss Gertrude Hanks returned to her home in Antigo the latter part of last week, after a brief visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Little in this city. Miss Hanks is employed at the Antigo telephone exchange office.
 Jonas Radcliffe was down from Minn. on Monday. He came here to buy the house Calhoun, owned by W. L. Biers. Mr. Biers had left for South St. Marie the night before and Jonas was obliged to resort to the long distance telephone to close the deal.
 Gust. Lundberg and Miss Gera Wolf, both of the Town of Pelican, were united in marriage by Rev. J. W. Johnson last Saturday. The young couple are well known here and their many friends in wishing them a most happy and prosperous journey through life.
 The Wisconsin Telephone Co. has been a new map of the toll lines in the state and a copy is hanging up in the local office of the company in the First National Bank building. The company has thousands of offices in the state and their location is clearly shown on the map. Sixty toll lines lead out of the city of Milwaukee, radiating out to all sub-stations in the state.
 Ladies Home Journal and Saturday Evening Post will be sent for a full year for \$2.00. Either will be mailed to any address for \$1.00. Youths Companion new subscription \$1.75. Will duplicate any combination offered in any of the magazines for the year of 1902. You can secure subscription to any magazine or paper at regular subscription rates by applying to the News department at C. D. Brownson's. 428-44.

Try A. Shander for shoes.
 Allen Keith is ill with the scarlet fever.
 G. Peterson was over from Crandon Monday.
 J. H. Healy of Neenah, was in this city last Friday.
 Frank Strinsky was in the city on Sunday visiting at his home.
 R. G. Saller was in from Jeffers the first of the week on business.
 Joe Gunkle of Clifford, was a city visitor the first of the week on business.
 H. J. Carmichael the Tomahawk logger, was in the city Saturday on business.
 J. D. Murphy was down from Star Lake transacting business the last of the week.
 C. G. Eaton of North Crandon, was in the city on business the latter part of last week.
 Mrs. Ernest Young departed Sunday for a short visit with her husband at Jeffers.
 Mrs. Joe Gunkle is enjoying a visit from her sister who came up from Wausau this week.
 H. A. Moody returned to Parish Saturday, after a week in this city transacting business.
 Gene Hall of Eagle River, was transacting business the latter part of last week in this city.
 Miss Hazel Nixon has accepted a position in the Johnson & Hinman Lumber company's office.
 Mrs. E. G. Squier was called to Oriskany last Friday by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Snerborne.
 For Sale—Good house and lot on north side for sale at a big bargain. Call at once. Inquire of W. W. Carr. 3411.
 Mr. Heintz bookkeeper for the Brant & Flynn Lumber company at Jeffers, was in the city for a few hours on Sunday.
 N. L. Anderson was over from Merrill the latter part of the week looking after his extensive logging interests in this section.
 James Lawless will soon depart for Port Arthur, Canada, at which place he has accepted a position with a large mill firm.
 Oscar Kollen was a business visitor at points south of the North-Western road the latter part of last week. He returned Saturday.
 Eugene Ester camp foreman for G. Kelley at State Line was in the city over Sunday spending the day with his many friends here.
 Quarantine restrictions have been placed on the home of Alex. Melton on Brown street as one of the family is ill with scarlet fever.
 Bob Livingston foreman for Brown Bros. at their cannery near Tripp, was in the city over Sunday on business and pleasure combined.
 Harry Schick proprietor of the Minn. Home, one of Vilas county's prosperous and popular hotels, was in the city on business Saturday.
 Miss Myra Crego of Oconto, is employed at the Violator office this week during the absence of her sister, Mrs. Harry Johnston, who is enjoying a short vacation.
 Frank Rahlich of Gladstone, Mich., was in the city Friday and Saturday of last week transacting business. He departed Sunday morning over the "Soo" for Minneapolis and St. Paul.
 She was sitting up with a sick man. No professional nurse was here. Simply sitting up with her loved sick lover.
 Giving him Rocky Mountain Tea. J. J. Reardon.
 "Bud" Morgan of Jeffers, was in the city the latter part of last week. "Bud" has been employed in Langley & Anderson's camp near Star Lake for the past three months and was on his way to Monka where he will put in the remainder of the winter in a camp in that vicinity.
 Quarantine restrictions have been placed over the Armory for the past few days on account of the Junior, F. Starks, having attended to his duties there while coming down with the smallpox. At present Mr. Starks is doing as nicely as the nature of the disease will allow. He is quarantined in his home on Anderson street.
 Edward Malone's pleasant home on King street was the scene of a hearty and jovial merriment last Friday evening when he entertained a number of his young friends at a card party. Which was the favorite amusement of the evening. Refreshments were served at a late hour. All present were found in their places of the hospitality offered them by their young host.
 John Schwartz, who has been acting as a conductor on one of the "Soo" line freights between this city and Minneapolis for the past year, has given up his position and accepted that of yardmaster in the local "Soo" railway yards. Henry Glassell, who has filled that capacity until Mr. Schwartz took charge, left the latter part of last week for Gladstone, Mich. During his residence here he has acquired a large number of friends who are loath to see him leave.
 F. O. Carlson, F. E. Johnson, P. A. Larson, A. T. Johnson, Oscar Lindahl and Eric Borg, all of Lac du Flambeau, were here last Saturday and were initiated into the order of the S. H. & E. F. Lodge that evening. Others who joined the lodge that evening were C. B. Lund, A. J. Engstrom, and J. Segerstrom, of this city. The local lodge held a special meeting for the purpose of initiating the new members and served a turkey supper to the members after the initiation.

H. E. Walter of Ashland, was in the city yesterday.
 C. Engleman was over from Eagle River Tuesday.
 H. J. Muel of Fond du Lac, was in the city Tuesday.
 W. E. Doolittle was down from Woodruff Tuesday.
 Wm. Fowler of Oshkosh, was a city business visitor Friday.
 Miss Luc VanTassel is visiting friends at Star Lake this week.
 A. L. Holden was over from Minn. on last Saturday on business.
 Charles Smith was in from Jeffers on business the latter part of last week.
 Fred. Haffand Charles Root of Hersey, Mich., were visitors in the city last week.
 H. M. Boyer was over from the Lincoln county metropolis the latter part of last week.
 Henry Simons of Arbor Vitae, attended the dancing party in this city last Friday evening.
 John Schwartz of Oconto, is a guest at the home of John Gilkey on the south side this week.
 Mrs. O'Brien and daughter of Minneapolis, were in the city shopping the fore part of the week.
 O. E. Peterson of Ladysmith, was transacting business in the city the latter part of last week.
 Mike Langdon returned the latter part of last week from a business trip west on the "Soo" line.
 Geo. H. Thomas, the cigar manufacturer of Minneapolis, was a business visitor in this city Saturday.
 Mark Raymond transacted business for St. Mary's at the split point north of the North-Western road Saturday.
 Herman Zander, the tailor, visited points up the North-Western line on business the latter part of last week.
 Paul Boyer of Tomahawk, was in the city transacting business last Friday. He returned Saturday morning.
 Phillip Rogers is suffering with a sprained ankle, the result of having slipped and fell on the ice covered ground.
 Ernest Young of Jeffers, was in the city Friday on business. Mr. Young is a foreman for the Brant & Flynn Lumber Co.
 George Barnes and Will Garland, who are employed in Outright & Ross's camp near Lenox, spent Sunday at their homes in this city.
 Walter Steadman departed last Thursday morning for Minneapolis, where he will enter the employ of the Walworth Screen Door Co.
 Miss Lila Bassett returned to her home in Merrill yesterday, after a visit of several months with the family of Chas. Rousseau on the north side.
 Arthur Taylor left for Milwaukee Tuesday to represent the Rhineland Mutual Telephone Co. at a convention there in the interests of the Mutual companies throughout the state.
 Lee Isaacson is very sick with pneumonia at the City Hotel. His friends are alarmed over his condition. He is a member of the S. H. & E. F. Society and that organization is sitting him every care.
 A new line of the latest and most up-to-date clothes for spring suitings has just been received at the tailoring establishment of H. Zander. The finest line of woollens ever shown in the city are open for inspection.
 Miss Anna Swedberg was most pleasantly surprised last Saturday evening at the home of Almerman John Swedberg. Games were played and refreshments served by the young hostesses. The guests were well pleased with their reception.
 An ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water and taken at intervals when food is said to be a splendid preventive and cure for smallpox. A number of our people are taking this simple remedy who have not been vaccinated.
 Ben Innes left for Chicago Tuesday night where he will engage transportation for himself and wife for Texas or Colorado, where they will go in the hope of benefiting Mr. Innes' health, which has not been of the best for some months. Ben will return here before leaving for the west, probably about the 1st of March.
 The dwelling house of J. G. Dunn, in the Sixth ward had a narrow escape from destruction Wednesday morning. The roof of the building was ignited from a defective chimney and the fire had burned a hole through when the firemen arrived. The blaze was promptly extinguished. Both home companies responded to the alarm.
 Herman Zander took orders for his tailoring establishment at Merrill the latter part of last week. He returned home Monday night. Mr. Zander reports having done a good business. He says that while the smallpox scare at Merrill has about vanished there are still about fifteen cases. The patients are all doing nicely all having the disease in a mild form.
 A statement was heard on our streets the other day that certainly has more truth than poetry in it. The statement was brought forth by a remark concerning the condition of some business blocks. The fifth and release that has accumulated in some localities this winter would cause the smallpox and fever microbes to thrive most beautifully if subjected to the hot rays of a summer sun. Such a condition of affairs is fatal to the public health and should be remedied.

CRUSOE'S Dept. Store.
WONDER SALE The biggest crowds of the season to it. The very best bargains great sale.
IT'S UNCOMMON. Consider that the bulk of our Now Spring Goods.
A FEW SAMPLES
 Standard Shirting Prints **4c** Plain White Outing Flannel **4c**
 Apron Check Gingham **3c** 10-4 Cotton Blankets, single **19c**
 Yard wide Peppercorn **6 1/2c** 10-4 White Cotton, double blankets **38c**
 L.L. Sheet **5c** \$1.25 Banner Brand Flannel Wrappers **89c**
 Outing Flannels **5c** New Striped Spring Gingham, 26 inches wide **10c**
Laces, Embroideries, Lace Curtains, India Linen, Dress Goods, Shirt Waists, Mitts, Hosiery

Paul Browne was a visitor at Antigo Monday.
 Dr. W. D. Willy of Eagle River, was in the city Tuesday.
 Oscar Jenne of Woodboro, spent Sunday in Rhineland.
 Robt. Layton was down from Ashland this week on business.
 Harry Prior has been ailing with a gripe for the past week.
 Richard Guilkey and wife were in from Brown Bros. farm the first of the week.
 The baby daughter of John Hall was taken down with scarlet fever last Sunday.
 "The Necessity of Regeneration" is the topic for the Sunday morning sermon at the M. E. church.
 Tim Tooney, a well known business man of Big Falls, transacted business in the city this week.
 Miss Jessie Lemm returned from Eagle River yesterday, after an extended visit with relatives and friends here.
 The Mutual telephone company is busy installing new phones and will soon have an exchange with 250 instruments.
 G. Smith now makes his home at the Arlington house, his family having been quarantined on account of scarlet fever.
 Miss Jessie Miller departed the fore part of the week for Star Lake where she will remain for a few days, the guest of her friend, Mrs. Chas. Lau.
 Charles Hilding and family of the north side, drove over to Jeffers Sunday to visit at the home of C. P. Gustafson. They returned in the evening.
 Misses Blanche and Ellen Jensen of Phlox, Wis., arrived in the city Wednesday for an extended visit at the home of their sister, Mrs. A. L. Heunne.
 George Madison of Neenah, was in the city last week looking up trade in the tailoring line. While here Mr. Madison favored this office with a call and left an order for a new line of office stationery.
 George Harmon, undertaker for F. A. Hillebrand, was obliged to lay off the first of the week by reason of illness. A recently vaccinated arm had considerable to do with Mr. Harmon's indisposition.
 G. C. Hugry is filling the position of janitor at the Armory during the enforced absence of Tim Starks, who regularly fills the position. Mr. Starks was taken down with smallpox last week, but has the disease in a mild form.
 The management of the roller rink at the Armory announce that hereafter the rink will be open to the public on Saturday evenings only. Bills are out announcing that the rink will be open Saturday evening of this week to all who enjoy the sport.
 Paul Browne, slight of way agent for the North-Western line, closed up a deal this week with Lac du Flambeau parties for considerable valuable property in the city of Antigo. It is rumored that several of the general officers of the company, now located at Kaukauna, will soon be removed to Antigo.
 Wm. Fessenden of Matteson, Wis., Mrs. W. G. Andrews of Tacoma, Wash., Mrs. E. C. Fessenden of Goshen, Mich., brother, sister and mother of W. E. Fessenden of this city, are visiting him here. All will leave tonight for their respective homes. Mrs. E. C. Fessenden, the mother, has spent the past three months with her son.
 Engine No. 428, one of the new matter locomotives recently built by the "Soo" line for use on their heavy freight hauls, passed through the city Monday afternoon. It was the first time that the locomotive has passed over this section of the road and a large number of our citizens were down to the railroad yards to get a glimpse of the same. Two firemen are required to keep steam up in the boiler, while the engineer is kept continually busy attending to the polished web of machinery, inside the big cab. It is said that this engine can pull with ease fifty-two heavily loaded cars. It is the largest engine used on any road in the northwest and is on a par with any used in the United States.

Howard Knapp of Oconto, is in the city today.
 Mrs. Bickle of Catawba, was a city visitor last week.
 Frank Bryant was down from Haxelhurst yesterday.
 Mrs. Gardner spent Sunday with friends at Eagle River.
 S. Helm of Tony, was a visitor here the fore part of the week.
 August Klapper of Barron, was a visitor in the city yesterday.
 Judge Levi Billings was a visitor at Eagle River last Thursday.
 H. V. Wright was up from Jennings on business the last of last week.
 J. A. Walsh was over from Crandon transacting business last Saturday.
 Oscar Jenne was in from Woodboro on business the latter part of the week.
 R. S. Johnson of Ladysmith, transacted business in the city the latter part of last week.
 George Stevens attended to his logging interests near Pelican Lake the first of the week.
 We neglected to state last week that a baby boy came to the home of John Remo Monday.
 Frank Leonard returned Tuesday night from Merrill, where he has been for the past month.
 Copies of The New North can be found on sale at this office, C. D. Brownson's and Ashton's.
 Anna Bessie left yesterday afternoon for Lac du Flambeau, where she will remain for a few days.
 B. Anderson of Dorchester, transacted business here the first of the week. He left Wednesday morning over the "Soo" for Gladstone and other Michigan points.

Card of Thanks.
 We, the undersigned, wish to thank the many neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us during the sad bereavement of our beloved husband, father and son.
 MRS. FRANK BENNETT,
 MR. H. W. BENNETT.
 Money.
 Time is money. If you are thinking of buying a stump puller this spring it will pay you to buy the best. The Faultless is the only practical up-to-date stump puller and grubbing machine on the market. Send for free catalogue.
 R. S. CAVARO,
 Cresco, Iowa.
 Don Bull night operator for the "Soo" line, in this city was a business visitor at Ladysmith the fore part of the week. Mr. Bull speaks most favorably for this rising little town.
 E. W. Grove
 This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

ON THE SQUARE.
 We have the finest line of builders' tools, and for that matter, tools of all kinds, shown in this part of the country.
 We have an A No. 1 stock of everything needed by men in the line of tools. We carry the best in the line that we can buy and we offer the tools to you at prices you can afford to pay.
 We carry a new line of stoves, embracing all makes, and as the season is pretty well advanced we will make you prices that will sell them.
Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.
 C. M. & W. W. Fenelon Building,
 Corner Brown and Davenport Streets, Rhineland, Wis.
 Exclusive Agents for Garland Stoves and Ranges, Dealers in General Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, Etc.

THE STORY TELLER

is or not," he returned, gloomily. "I have a dazed feeling as though I were a puppet in another man's show."

"Not a very pleasant sensation."

"Not exactly. Makes me feel like sympathizing with that poor devil, Grano, after he had been wooing his sweetheart in Christian's name."

"That's a pretty scene—that balcony scene in 'Cyrano de Bergerac'." Hannah remarked, beginning to glow a little in the grip she was keeping on Morris's arm.

"Yes; I suppose so," he assented. "At any rate, it is true what he says about it being a sin in love to play at the stenciling."

"Nonsense. It is an absolute necessity."

"To fence in love?"

"Yes. Why, where would we be if there was a matter of straight cut and Orfust, and no felicitous?"

"We might be happy."

"We would most probably be bankrupt."

"The sum and substance of a love story is the fencing."

"Love story? Oh, love story. Yes, I dare say it's eminently necessary. It's never strike you as a cold-blooded thing, making copies out of the most sacred emotions of the human heart."

"To tell the truth, the adjective 'romantic' is so common that it has lost its meaning. Alas, the word is so common that it has lost its meaning. Alas, the word is so common that it has lost its meaning."

"Yes, profane."

"Well, in one sense," she admitted. "Not exactly wishing you 'could' hire a man to wear, but—tell me how do you mean writers go to work on a story?"

"Oh, I don't know. Of course, we first create an atmosphere."

"That means?"

"Why, it means. It means that you have to satisfy your mind with the matter you are going to work on and get yourself into the mood you are going to exploit. If you want to depict a vicious character, you've got to be vicious."

"For the time being. I begin to see. Go on."

"Why, there is nothing to go on. That is all there is to it."

Morris twisted his mustache thoughtfully. Hannah moved her seat so that she might watch the wind-tossed pines. Really if he expected to reach home before the storm broke he ought to postpone, she thought.

But Morris showed no intention of going. He was face to face with an uncertainty, and he meant to win out or lose.

"Tell me more about your work," he asked. "I find it interesting."

"There is nothing more to tell," she insisted.

"There must be." You have not told me how you get up your characters. Do you study them from life or imagine them, or do they just naturally come?"

"Oh, any way. After you get your atmosphere the characters will develop themselves."

"Then creating the atmosphere is the tough end of the job?"

"Creating it and keeping it until you are done with it—yes. You see moods are hard to manage."

This time Morris did not make the mistake of telling her to go on. He merely nodded and looked interested.

"Did you ever try to keep yourself in one frame of mind all day?"

"I have done it for a year."

"Is that so? How?" He looked at her and smiled a little.

"I had some one to help me."

Hannah moved abruptly and looked out despairingly at the forest. The pines had ceased their tossing and stood silent and solemn, awaiting the downpour of rain lowering over them. Where now was that suggestion of unyielding strength—resistance, serene? Hannah felt her carefully-created atmosphere slipping from her, and a wall of disappointed ambition began to well in her breast.

"It is going to rain," she remarked. "See how still the trees are."

"I never. The big fellows like to bluff, but they know how to take their medicine."

"But aren't you afraid of getting wet?"

"Why, does this roof leak?" He smiled at her disconcerted expression. She was beginning to be herself once more, and his spirit rose with a rush.

"Do you want to get back to your work so badly as all that?" He took a resolute turn through the room and passed beside her. "If you will promise to do something for me I will go home and let you work in peace."

He gazed quietly at the motionless forest, but his voice deepened.

Hannah's atmosphere suffered a swift change of currents.

"I don't know," she muttered. "But you will try," he insisted. "See, there is the rain."

They stood silent for a moment watching its approach. At first faint white streaks stealing up the forest vistas, then an opaque whiteness concealing the distant trunks, leaving the pine tops blurred and misty. The breath of the air grew wet and fragrant, the forest mists took on a few large drops of rain splashed against the window sill.

"Well," Hannah sighed, "that is the last of my atmosphere."

Morris laid an eager hand on her arm.

"Let me help you to another one. Here, in this window seat, we could create a deliciously cozy atmosphere with the rain outside, and—will you admit that immortal fellow to share our afternoon? He has been my constant companion for so long now that I don't doubt whether I could shut him out. He is not bad company. I assure you he has turned many a thunder cloud into a rose-colored mist for me. May he come in?"

Hannah made no reply, but she allowed herself to be drawn down into the broad cushioned seat and—the deliciously cozy atmosphere was created.

SOCIETY AS DR. NICHOLS FINDS IT—



"MY, BUT THIS IS LONESOME."

HINDOO WARNS HER SEX.

Student from India Says Her American Sisters Wear Too Much and Dress Too Much.

Miss Balu Pundarik, a Hindoo by birth, who has been studying in England and traveling in Europe for nearly five years, is at present in this country to study conditions here and to compare Americans with other people. She has known, she is the daughter of a rich Indian merchant, and went to England in the care of an English family to be educated. With this family she has resided in London for the greater part of her absence from home, and she is now the guest in New York of friends of her English guardians. She is a woman of unusual mental powers and seemingly of great earnestness of purpose.

"I am in the United States," she said to an interviewer, "as I have been in Canada, to see the people. I have seen but a section of the great northwest—a region of the future, I should say; parts of the lake country, several of your great cities, notably Chicago and Boston, together with some manufacturing towns, and now New York."

"Just here I may say, without in the least desiring to be critical that the first specimens of womanhood I have seen in the world I met in several of the western states, particularly in Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois."

"In what respect did they impress you?"

"In their bodily and mental vigor, independence of character and action; in a word, in their completeness. And there is nothing on earth to be compared with their spirit of comradeship and hospitality. The absence of class in the west helps to make the people the charming natural men and women that they are. They are clever, too, inventive and creative, and solving problems as they meet them. One sees the spirit of a great people, and it is a moving force in that glorious region."

"I think them the most patriotic Americans I have met, the most appreciative of the blessings of a republican form of government and the most helpful for its future. Conservatism is a word the meaning of which they do not appear to know, and their tolerance and catholicity makes them what they are, sincere and high minded."

"In the east the people seem more cautious and reserved, certainly more prejudiced as to color and race. This is not said in condemnation; it is merely to emphasize the exceptional traits of the people of the west. The exceptional women here represent the ideal woman, and when a majority of your women become what a few are already then will you see a free people, then will you have a republic in reality, not in semblance. This country lacks what all the world lacks, great women."

"Men all over the world are trying to rule each other. Women are in the background sharing all the disabilities, bearing unequal burdens. Women are discovering that the secret of supreme power lies in self-rule and they are learning self-control, self-reliance and, less rapidly but surely, self-justice. I advocate woman's enfranchisement from conditions far more vital to her immediate well-being than the voting privilege would give her now. I would see her the real world power, and this she will become after she has attained her full self-sufficiency—I am using the word unless I impress you with the deep significance of my meaning on this point."

"Old and young alike wear lead coverings that are grotesque to vulgarity. All classes are ruled by fashions—fashions that seem to be supported by others no less ridiculous. In your churches the dress of women is incompatible with real worship."

"I went to the grand cathedral here on Sunday last and stood looking over the congregation. It made me think of a vast barnyard, with here and there an ostrich feather, that was a reminder of other fowls than the domesticated chicken. I read in the papers the other day that one of your wealthy women here, who is accounted a philanthropist, went into a butcher's shop with a number of poor women in whom she was interested and stood with them watching a butcher cut meat, and explained the names and uses of the various sections of the poor beast. What a comment this is on the degree of your civilization. Do you really hope for much from the uneducated when the educated are so ignorant of ethical laws, to say the least?"

VALUE OF RAPID FIRE.

One of the Lessons Learned by Americans in the Late War with Spain.

There are many lessons, some of them new, more of them old, to be learned from the Spanish war. Throughout history vessels have been destroyed by fire during sea fights, says Commander R. Wainwright, in the United States. In the battle of Navarino the shell guns of the allies set on fire and destroyed many of the Egyptian ships. When iron and steel vessels came into fashion much woodwork was retained. There were many protests and some diminution in the quantity used until at the battle of the Yalu, when the necessity of a further reduction was greatly emphasized. The sight of the three armored cruisers burning on the beach near Santiago was sufficient to teach the most conservative.

The value of rapid fire has long been known. In the earlier stages, when ballistics were a mystery accurate aim was not of great consequence, as most effective work had to be at very short ranges, at nearly point-blank, and frequently with jammers interlocked. With more improved guns and ammunition, accuracy as well as rapidity had to be attempted. Collingwood was justly noted for the thorough manner in which he trained his crews in all gunnery exercises. In our navy of late years much care and attention has been devoted toward developing accurate and rapid firing. Many have wondered at the immunity of our fleets in both of the battles of Manila and Santiago. It was largely due to the accurate and rapid fire of our ships. A hail of projectiles was poured upon the enemy, and before they could develop their fire their batteries were partially disabled and the nerves of their gunners were thoroughly shaken.

In connection with rapid and accurate firing, smokeless powder becomes of value. Its advantages were fully illustrated in the war. For many times when otherwise our guns might have been fired with effect the enemy was obscured by the smoke of our own guns. Probably many of the complaints brought against turret guns were due to the difficulty of laying the guns on the enemy because of the smoke.

Race Between Gold and Silver.

The official statement of the mineral products of the United States for the last ten years—1891 to 1900 inclusive—shows how the mining value of the gold produced, starting at less than half that of the silver produced, finally overtook and passed it. The actual quantity of the yearly product of gold measured in ounces, considerably more than doubled during the decade, that in 1900 was but little more than in 1891. The respective values in 1891 were for silver \$75,416,553 and for gold \$23,175,000. Silver touched its lowest point in 1891, when its value was \$64,000,000, that of gold for the same year being \$29,200,000. Silver had its greatest lead in 1892, when it stood at \$109,150, against only \$23,000,000 for gold. In 1899 gold passed silver in an almost neck and neck race, the respective values being for gold \$71,022,400 and for silver \$70,466,826. In 1900 gold increased its lead, standing at \$79,322,241, against \$77,070,471 for silver—Youth's Companion.

Thought "Stomach" Made.

The disadvantages the social worker has to overcome in diffusing scientific knowledge among the less enlightened are well illustrated by an incident which recently happened in one of the East side settlements. After much difficulty and considerable explanation a class in physiology had been started. The parents of the children who attended the settlement classes regarded the new class with considerable suspicion and doubt. But for some time, by skillful avoidance of dangerous ground, the class work was carried on successfully. At last the functions of the stomach were considered.

The day after the first lesson on the stomach one of the little girls brought a letter to the teacher. This letter, which bore the marks of labor and strenuous composition, was as follows: "Dear Teacher: Please don't teach us any more about the stomach of her stomach. It ain't necessary, besides its rude."—N. Y. Herald.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. Murray—What are their circumstances? Mrs. Hill—So-so. Their furniture is worn enough to be shabby, but not old enough to be antique. — Boston Globe.

Immortal—The Missus—No! Tell you I object to giving money to a servant for a whole week with no results. Mrs. Combs—Well, I advertised for a good-looking lady-help and had to select from the first day. — Baltimore Sun.

Cured Him—Father—I thought I heard our Johnnie say he was sick and now I see he's out roasting. Did you do anything for him? Mother—Yes, I brought him the evening coal. — Ohio State Journal.

Magistrate—What is your vocation? —I mean what do you do for a living? "Ah, yes, yes, I understand you, sir. What I do for a living is, my wife takes in washin'." — Baltimore Jewish Comment.

"What are yer sittin' on dis bench fur? Watchin' de dudes." "Watchin' de dudes? Why, Duddy, I thought you said dey made yer tired." "Dat's just what I want dem to do. I have to take some exercise fer bein' 'dat way, yer know." — Chicago Daily News.

Hatton—That bore of a Badger was behind me at the theater last night, and he was talking nearly all the time. Dodge—Yes, and to his own wife, the audience. Really, it looks as though there was malice in it, doesn't it? — Boston Transcript.

A REMARKABLE SHOT.

Wonderful Shooting of a Hunter Who Made a Triple Play with His Only Remaining Charge.

"Hello, Ike!" said Perkins, as that individual walked into the store, how'd you make out gunnin' today?"

"Tolerable, jest tolerable, that's all. I got four black ducks, six broad-tail and ten wintlers."

"I must say that's pretty good shootin' fer one day," said Perkins, relates Judge.

"Was pretty fair, but I should have got more yet if my shells hadn't gin out."

"That so?" said the constable.

"Was hard luck, and 'minds me of one day 'bout four years ago when I went down to the medders gunnin' with that old muzzle-loader or mize. I fooled 'round all day, till I had only one charge of powder left. Birds had been comin' 'long one in a flock, and now and then two lone ones, and all of 'em out er range, and I didn't git a 'em. I was kinder discouraged; hadn't a good shot all day. But just as I was gittin' out of the stand I heard a goose hollerin', and I crouched down quick, I can tell yer, and perty soon he landed plump down in the slough-hole in front of me, where my decoys was. I was jest in the south of the decoys's medder—yon fellers remember how the marsh there is very narrow and runs right close to the beach—and my stand was just abreast of that low place on the beach they call the blow-hole. Wal, I moved 'round keeful and got a bead on the old goose, when he must have smelt me, for jest as I was 'goin' to let him he began swimmin' away from me. I didn't want to lose him, so I began to whistle him back, and if you'll believe me, I see comin' up by the blow-hole but a red fox. Boys, I'd have given my hull farm for another charge of powder and shot that minute, I guess. The goose by this time had circled round and begun to come toward me again, and the fox was a-standin' still. Gradually the old goose was gittin' in line with that fox. 'By thunder!' 'I I. 'I I. I can git 'em in a line there's a chance of gittin' 'em both.' In another minute they was right in line and I let 'em hev it. Jest as I fired, a bluefish jumped out of the water from a school on 'em that was chasin' 'em inshore. I shot the goose plump through the head, lamed the fox so he couldn't run, and killed that bluefish so he'd be drifted ashore, and I got the hull three."

"Boys," said Perkins, solemnly, "if you'll step into the back room I'll set up the cider."

WALKING IN A WATCH.

One of the Wonders Which Will Be on Exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair.

A promenade inside a watch that is all the while doing its ordinary duty of telling the time is a pleasure store for visitors to the forthcoming St. Louis exposition. Fifteen states that a small restaurant, with waiters, cooks and the ordinary paraphernalia of such an institution, is to be located inside this monster timepiece. The watch is already in course of construction. Its dimensions, as quoted by the Chicago News, are, for a timepiece, enormous, the diameter being nearly 75 feet and the height more than 40 feet.

Tiny staircases will be scattered throughout the watch, and there will be spacious galleries, where visitors may pause and repose with ease. The wheels will be so well protected that no one can suffer injury either to person or clothing.

The wheel known as the "balance wheel" will, in this monster watch, weigh a ton, while the so-called "hair-spring" will be considerably thicker than a rolling pin. Approximately two minutes will be consumed by the swings back and forth of the wheel above mentioned. This wheel will be pivoted on two huge sapphire blocks.

Needless to say, the main spring of this extraordinary watch will be enormous. Three hundred feet will hardly measure its length, and it is to be made of ten spring steel bands, two inches thick, bound together, as it would be impossible to roll so large a piece.

When finished, the watch will lie on its back. It will possess a polished metal case similar to those used for watches of ordinary dimensions.

A Matter of Sex.

Philadelphia and New York are talking about each other's streets, and the Chicago Tribune says that persons who live in either cannot afford to throw mud at the other.



CAPT. KIRK'S STRATEGIES.

How He Won 150 North Carolina Home Guards from Attacking His Boys in Blue.

My humorous and gallant "friend the enemy," Capt. J. D. Kirk, of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania, recently called on me at his picket post, inviting me to visit him at a designated spot between the lines. Knowing that he always had something good, I dropped my gun and went. We cordially met him "by the way." We cordially shook hands, and he was "all right." The blue and gray were "all right" along the Potomac tonight. The sentinel stood at their watch in the sky. Kirk thought it was needless for us to hold our respective positions or picket posts. We had met before and made friends, and almost invariably I "bested him." The game was usually about even until we began swapping war stories, and then I was not "in it."—not even "a little bit." I just let him "spin his yarns," while I just let him "spin his yarns" and stored his narratives away for later use. I was safe of memory, says George Dallas Mosgrove, in New York Tribune.

At the recent meeting I again "lay for a story." After a preliminary

skirmish with gentle words, negotiations opened.

"Johnny, have you an 'oldbaker' about them old buttons 'close' to your coat?"

"Yes, 'Yank.' Have you got any store coffee?"

"Gained. What's your story?"

"Some drops the doctor gave me for my rheumatism. But, say, Johnny, I haven't got any 'rheumatism.' The rheumatism is nearly 'all' taken 'out.' May be you've got some 'rheumatism'?"

"Of course, I had 'em. Well, we 'swapped around' until the time being propitious, I suggested that he give me a story. I having none to give in return, I got the story all right, which is somewhat as follows:

Some time in the fall of '61, while what was left of our brigade was stationed at Plymouth, N. C., the lieutenant colonel of our regiment came to my quarters and informed me that Gen. Wessells wanted to see me. Reporting to "Old Pap" the time by which all the boys affectionately called the general—he told me that there were two Confederate soldiers at home on furlough about ten miles beyond our lines, and that he wanted me to take 15 men and go and bring those boys into camp. He also gave me a guide, brother to one of the men whom I was to "arrest." Now, the country was infested with what we called "guerrillas," that is to say, that along the route I was to travel there were about 150 old men, boys, and discharged "Johnnies," who, while not soldiers, were armed and, by some sort of grapevine-telegraph, could get themselves together in short order, and make things pretty warm for us if "we" went "foolin' round" their haunts in small bodies. The next morning my little army, with Springfield and 200 rounds for each man, marched out in battle array. Just outside our lines I halted my command and ordered my men to load the guns, at the same time reading an order, on dress parade, to-wit: "Nonnecessary a line on this trip." About a mile from the lines we met a buggy and lifted up a loud voice, crying: "Halt! The buggy promptly came to a standstill and I covered therein a sharp-shooting old man whom I would not select to conduct a prayer meeting. The interest was somewhat like this:

"Where are you going?"

"To see a sick man."

"Are you a physician?"

"Certainly, 'em."

"Is the lady dangerously sick?"

"Well, yes—she is very sick."

"Let me see your medicine case."

"I don't carry any."

"Have you any material thing about your person or in the buggy to offer in evidence that you are a physician?"

"Unfortunately, I have not."

"Are you well yourself?"

"I think so. Why?"

"Because," I replied, "if you are not well I think a ride in the direction we are going will be good for you, and as I have a man here who has had considerable experience in 'anatomy,' and who would be delighted to converse with you concerning matters therapeutical," I suggested that you invite him to take a seat beside you in the buggy. He is a good soldier, a dead shot, and will see that you do not get hurt."

"Well," having climbed into the buggy, I ordered the command to resume the interesting march. Meeting a mounted "citizen," I ordered him to "fall in," and on we went. Presently we ran up against a man leading a mule; then a boy with a cow; two more mounted men; another buggy. They all "fell in." "Halt!" and the alleged doctor constituted a sort of rear guard, especially "Halt!" Men kept "fallin' in." Finally we captured one of the furloughed soldiers, one of the objects of the expedition—found him in a garden pulling weeds. Not a shot was fired; no blood was shed. In passing a log house we were charged by a bob-tailed little yellow dog. He dashed at us, bravely as would Custer or "Jeb" Stuart. One of my men was in the act of repelling the charge with his bayonet, when the old lady of the house appeared at the door. Flashing

her brass-framed "specks" to the summit of her head, and removing her clay pipe from her mouth, exclaimed: "La, boys, don't be afraid of Satchel. He won't bite nuthin' but brad'n meat." The dog almost immediately turned and, if he had not been bob-tailed, would have "tucked his tail."

We soon captured the second furloughed man, brother to my guide, and, as he was a conscript, he wanted to move his family within our lines. I wanted to be accommodating, but how to arrange matters was problematical. I put soldiers on the horses of the "mounted citizen." The captive's wife and children I put into the buggy with "Bill," making the doctor (2) walk. It was a grand procession. There was a two-wheeled cart drawn by a joke of oxen and the captive's cow, also harnessed to a cart, hauling household and kitchen furniture. Three pigs and a calf were also along. Returning to camp I ordered the men who had "fallen in" to "fall out" where they severally came to the places where they had "fallen in." At the crossroads I told the doctor (2) to go home. He wanted to know why I had made him make the round trip with me. "For the same reason," said I, "that I took the others—to keep 150 men from attacking us."

MOSBY AND HIS PRISONERS.

The Confederate's Way of Getting Even with General Custer for Hanging Some of His Men.

"I went into the service late," said M. J. Crothers, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean. "I enlisted in February, 1864, at Lakeport, Mich., and was a recruit in company G Sixth Michigan cavalry. In August of the same year I was under Custer in the operations about Petersburg. In October I was detailed as commissary guard under Capt. Brewster, and in November I went from Winchester to Cedar creek alone to get my horse from Lieut. Cook. Up to this time my experience had been along usual lines, but when I returned I was sent on an expedition as full of unusual adventure as came within the experience of men in the ranks."

"Henry Brewster, brother of Capt. Brewster, had come on from New York to camp, and desired to visit the headquarters of Cedar Creek. Capt. Brewster asked me if the road was clear. I said I found it so that day, but it might not be clear to-morrow. He asked me then to join him and his brother and several others who had planned to visit the battlefield. I agreed to this, but I didn't like the job. We started about eight o'clock the next morning, November 4.

"Out a few miles we found Gen. Alger posted on one side of a little town in an orchard with about 100 men. There were two ambulances ready to pass, and I was told Alger was trying a trap for Mosby. This indicated to me that the road to Cedar Creek was not a good road to travel, but Capt. Brewster soon became impatient, and suggested we move on. We started, and had gone only about a mile when we met ten of Mosby's men dressed in the uniform of the Union, with Doc Richards in charge. We were taken completely by surprise, and were prisoners before we realized that the men in blue were Mosby's rough riders. They took us to the town of Sandy, in Loudon valley, up through Ashka's gap and kept us there until Sunday morning, November 6. Then they marched us to Reetertown, and at 11 o'clock they told us to get in line."

"When the 11 of us had been formed in line, Gen. Mosby stepped out, took his hat off, and said: 'Gen. Custer hanged seven of my men at Front Royal the other day and pinned a paper on the collar of the officer in command, saying: This is the fate of Mosby's men.' I propose to hang seven of you." As a matter of fact, Custer's note did not read these words, but to this effect: 'I hang these men for shooting the advance guard after they had surrendered,' but, of course, we could make no explanation. Mosby had his own plan for selecting the seven men to be shot. Among the unlucky ones was a boy not more than 16 years old, who, after he had tied his hands, explained that he had enlisted to support his mother, who had but one arm, and said he never had fired a gun in his life."

"This caused some commotion, but we were put in line again, and 11

pieces of paper, 12 blanks and one number, were put in the hat, and the hat passed along the line. The last man in the line got the number. He belonged to the Third Indiana battery. Capt. Brewster was next to the unlucky fellow, and I came next to Capt. Brewster. But it so happened that both of us drew blanks each time. Capt. Brewster escaped at Sperryville. His brother was sent to Libby and I went with him.

"Out of the seven selected for execution Mosby's men hanged three and shot three. George Saul was the only man of the doomed seven to get away. He lives now in Michigan, or did live there a few years ago. He, like myself, probably counts that attempt to visit the battlefield of Cedar Creek as the most trying experience of his army life. Mosby tells a different story of his capture of our men, but he didn't know half as much about our particular squad as I did. Some of our boys have told me that he treated prisoners very well, and that he was a very good sort of a fellow. But he didn't treat us well."

I PROPOSE TO HANG SEVEN OF YOU.

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LIVING IN LONDON.

It is Not a Good Place For a Man of Small Income.

An American who in the classical language of his country is at present "located" in London wants to know whether any city in the world is quite so miserably as our town. He has been going the round of the London restaurants and has encountered in the management of them a spirit which distresses him. "There is, to begin with," he says, "a charge of from two pence to sixpence for guarding your hat and coat in the cloakroom, and a tip in addition is expected. You want to wash your hands—another twopenny or another sixpence and another tip. You take up the menu, and, behold, there is an intimation that a charge of three pence each person will be made under the guise of 'table money.' The charge varies according to the nature of the place. Three pence is the lowest and sixpence perhaps the average. At a great many restaurants it is 1 shilling and at least two that I have visited is 10s. The only difference is that in the lower priced restaurants it is called 'table money' and in the higher priced ones placed under the captivating heading of 'service.' To my mind, an entrance fee frankly demanded at the door would be much less offensive than to find yourself asked at the end of a dinner to pay for the trouble and expense of cleaning up the cutlery you have used."

His conclusion of the whole matter is that "London lives by imposing a fixed tariff on the accessories that in every other city I have ever been to are thrown in gratis," and he thinks that being a gentleman is one of the most expensive professions an Englishman can have. He declines it to be an utter delusion that London is a cheap place to live in. "For the poor man," he says, "the man whose income is less than \$100 a year, there is no city where less can be had in the way of comforts and even the necessities of life. In New York it is only the luxuries that cost. The expenses of everyday living may be as great or as small as one cares to make them. New York, in fact, is laid out for the poor man. From the transportation system to the price of such fundamental charges on the household treasury as coal, fire, fuel, meat, bread, milk and fruit, almost everything conspires to bring him in a good return for a very small outlay. All these things are cheaper in New York than in London."—London Chronicle.

NATURE'S ICEHOUSE.

Feed For Birds That Is Preserved in the Arctic Regions.

The number of birds that go to the arctic regions to breed is vast beyond conception. They go not by thousands, but by tens and hundreds of thousands, and because nowhere else in the world does nature provide at the same time and in the same place such a lavish profusion of food.

The vegetation consists of cranberry, cloudberry and crowberry bushes, and these, fortified by the perpetual sunshine of the arctic summer, bear enormous crops of fruit. But the crop is not ripe until the middle and end of the arctic summer, and if the fruit eating birds had to wait until it was ripe they would starve in the meantime, so they arrive on the very day of the melting of the snow.

But each year the snow depends on an immense crop of ripe fruit before the birds have time to gather it. It is thus preserved perfectly fresh and pure, and the melting of the snow discloses the bushes, with the unconsumed last year's crop hanging on them or lying ready to be eaten, on the ground.

The frozen meat stretches across the breadth of northern Asia. It never decays and is accessible the moment the snow melts. The same heat which thaws the fruit brings into being the most prolific insect life in the world—the mosquito swarms on the tundra. No European can live there without a well after the snow melts. The gun barrels are black with them, and clouds of them often obscure the sight. Thus the insect eating birds have only to open their mouths to fill them with mosquitoes, and thus the presence of swarms of cliff swallows, plovers and the warblers in this arctic region is accounted for.—Pearson's.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

In England It Is Withheld From Many Full Fledged Citizens.

There are many full-fledged English citizens who are disqualified from membership in parliament and from taking any part in parliamentary elections. These all parts of the realm, except those Irish peers who do not happen to have been elected for life to represent their order in the house of lords, are barred from the exercise of franchise. So, too, are police officials, high and low. They neither have a vote nor are they eligible.

Ineligibility to parliament extends to the Anglican clergy, to Scottish Presbyterian ministers and to the Roman Catholic priesthood. Undischarged bankrupts and those convicted of felony and who have not completed their sentences and are merely freed on tickets of leave are likewise disqualified from election to parliament. So, too, are young men under the age of twenty-one and persons who, having been judicially declared insane, have not been legally restored to their civil rights and privileges.

Insanity, however, does not constitute any disqualification in the case of the upper house of parliament. Lunatics are permitted to take part in the divisions in the midst of chamber, and at the time when the Irish home rule bill, enacted by the house of commons, was defeated by the house of lords no less than three crazy peers were brought down to Westminster by their keepers from the insane asylums in which they were held under restraint and voted as hereditary legislators against some rule being granted to Erin.

The Tail.

"I should like to ask you, Mr. Reiter, as a successful literary man, what is an author's hardest struggle?"

"Staying successful, young man."—Indianapolis News.

Admit occasionally to your friend that he knows more than you do. It gives him a great impression of your discrimination and good sense.

WITH AX AND BLOCK.

Criminal Executions In Prussia Still Performed by the Old-Fashioned Method.

Seventeenth century methods still prevail in Prussia in the matter of the execution of criminals. The man sentenced there to suffer capital punishment is led to the fatal block, and his head is chopped off with identically the same sort of ax as that which was used to put a period to the career of Charles I. in the Tower of London on that fateful 30th of January 222 years ago. Practically the only difference between the twentieth century execution and that of the time of Cromwell is that the condemned is not put to death publicly.

In many parts of the German empire the guillotine has taken the place of the gallows and the block, but in Prussia old-fashioned justice clings tenaciously to the old fashions, and not the rope nor the automatic knife nor the power of electricity has been able to displace the broadsword as the law's official implement of death. The only concession made to modern sentiment is in the garb of the executioner.

This functionary does not, as in the earlier times, dress in doublet and hose and hide his ensanguined identity behind a frightful mask. Instead, he appears at the execution garbed in a frock coat of somber hue and correct cut, and he wears upon his head, even when delivering the death stroke, a tall silk hat. His three assistants are similarly attired.

Why this garb was chosen to one can say authoritatively. It is one of those things the origin of which appears to have been forgotten with the originators. But it is the lawful costume, prescribed in the regulations, which apply also to the twelve civilian witnesses who must attend an execution, with the result that a stranger witness is unable to say until the ax has fallen which of the other fifteen is the man who is the man who lives by death.—New York Times.

FLOWER AND TREE.

Keep begonias where the air is not too dry, and they will not drop their leaves.

In watering house plants sufficient should be given to work the soil thoroughly.

A tree is nearly dormant in winter, especially one that has been lately transplanted.

Plants in a dormant state require very little water during the winter, and an excess will cause decay.

Drenching rosebushes with strong quassia tea is a good curative of bugs and other destructive insects and pests. To root cuttings quickly fill a saucer full of sand into which the slips may be set. Keep the sand the consistency of mud.

Never give up a decaying rosebush until you have tried watering it two or three times a week with root tea for a short time.

Repotting of plants becomes necessary for two reasons—the plant uses up the available fertility in the soil and fills the pots with roots.

To prevent scotched trees from splitting after they come into bearing twist and fasten two small limbs together, and as the stem grows it will prevent splitting.

Cuttings of quick growing herbaceous plants, like heliotrope, veronica, phlox, geraniums, root quickly, chrysanthemums quickest of all. Choose cuttings when the plants are most vigorous.

Houses and Superstitions.

"Real estate men are gradually forgetting most of the old time superstitions which used to cause us much trouble," said a dealer the other day. "The number of houses which cannot be rented or sold on account of being haunted or because some terrible crime was committed on the premises is rapidly decreasing. We run across only a few people who talk at living in house No. 13. Breda clearly men who have made big fortunes are beginning to believe that there is nothing in the old saying that the aged rich man builds a mansion to die in."—New York Tribune.

Qualifications for a Pension.

All sorts of special pleas have been made in applications for pensions. One of the most ludicrous was made in Portland. When the applicant was asked if he ever served in the army or navy, he said, "No." Asked as to what grounds he based his application on, he said that he was in eastern Oregon when the Indians went on the warpath; that in making for a point of safety he and some other men were attacked by the Indians, one of the other men being killed and another wounded. He escaped on account of the fearfulness of his horse, but the encounter caused him such excitement that he had had occasional fits ever since, and on account of the fits he thought he was entitled to a pension.—Portland Oregonian.

Webster and Disraeli.

Disraeli once met Daniel Webster at a time when American statesmen were rare visitors in England than they now are. "He seemed to me," "Dizzy" reported, "a complete Brother Jonathan—a remarkable twang and all that. He also goes to the letter," added Disraeli, strongly accentuating the last syllable. "Dizzy" nevertheless noted the American orator's "fine brow and level, deep-set eyes," but it was Sydney Smith who declared of him that no man could be so wise as Daniel Webster looked.

Passing of a Star.

"Madam," said the facetious boarder, "this turkey reminds me of a steadily waning dramatic star."

"Well," said the landlady, "I suppose you want somebody to ask you why?"

"Because," said the facetious boarder, "it comes on in smaller and yet smaller parts."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Real Nice Nell.

In a Dublin paper some time since was a biographical notice of Robert Plummer which concluded as follows: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him except one brother, who was killed at the same time."

When a man's wife tells him to "wait just a second," he can form some idea of what eternity is like.—Chicago News.

RYE BREAD AND COFFEE.

This Is the Staple Food of Workmen in Germany.

The workman in Germany must have coffee, and plenty of it, and a little meat. Butter is practically unknown to him, hard being used in its stead. He rarely uses milk, eggs or white flour, and he never thinks of buying any of the better cuts of meat. Canned goods, familiar to every American worker, are absolutely unknown to him.

His staple food is rye bread, which he buys in enormous loaves. His wife or his little girl goes to market for this bread and brings it home clasped in her arms unwrapped. I have seen a little tot of a towheaded girl staggering homeward with a loaf almost as big as she was, and as she walked she gnawed lustily at the flinty end of the loaf. Indeed I have heard it said that the eating of this hard crusted bread gives the German workman teeth of unparelleled excellence.

And this bread is good, thoroughly good. The government, which supervises everything and everybody, guards the rye bread of the people with jealous care. The bakers are watched, compelled to give full weight and make good bread. I have eaten it in a number of different towns, and it was always sweet to the taste and wholesome. This bread is fairly cheap, costing usually from 25 to 50 pfennigs (10 to 12 cents) a loaf, though it, too, has risen in price with increased demand. Upon this great loaf the German empire may be said to rest. All Germany has grown up on it. In one form it is the basic ration of the German army, and many a peasant can live very well for a considerable time though he has nothing else to eat.—Outlook.

CANDLES.

Their Mellow Light Is Fast Becoming a Memory.

So markedly is the candle going out of use that the dictionary of a few years hence will probably have to supplement its definition with an illustration. In the glow of electric light, gas and paraffin we are much disposed to pity our immediate forefathers who had to put up with candles.

Yet we retain a strange respect for the candle in certain directions. When we wish to pay the highest reverence, we fall back upon it. The death chamber is lighted with candles. So is the church altar. We cannot but be forced also to the conclusion that higher deities have been brought out and better matter written by candlelight than have been or probably ever will be by that of gas or electricity.

Shakespeare could not possibly have written all his plays by daylight. Indeed, it is more than probable that the touch of bohemianism in his composition, as in that of his watered down literary descendants today, preferred night to day for turning out its best work. Hamlet's soliloquy upon the existing value of things, Portia's tribute to mercy and the advice of Polonius to Laertes as to the best way of conducting himself in life were probably written between the snuffings of a candle. In particular can one imagine the decisive snuffing and the contemptuous tossing away of the scrap of burned wick at the close of the passage hypothetically disposing of "Caesar's imperial day."—London Globe.

A Theological Note.

"I was once showing a young Japanese around Boston," says a correspondent of The Living Church, "and casually dropped into Trinity church with him. He was at the time a recent convert to Unitarianism in his own country and was wide awake to everything connected with American civilization and American Christianity."

"A few minutes after entering Trinity, as we approached the center aisle, I noticed him making a distinct sniffing noise and looking toward him, saw that he was in the act of smelling, his nostrils moving convulsively after the manner of an animal scenting something. Looking surprised and mystified, I at once asked him what was the matter, and in broken English he replied, 'I smell paganism.'"

"This method of detecting false doctrines is capable of some curious developments."

Human Traits in Birds.

The human traits in birds are many, as most sympathetic naturalists have testified. Mr. Burroughs has told us that there are jealousies and rivalries among the little winged folk and that the peace of families is often disturbed by outside dirt and lady killers. Quoting this statement in The Dial, another observer gives us to understand that the avian husband is duly punished. "I have myself," he says, "seen an English hen sparrow holding a cock by the throat and dangle him clear of his feet, while her friends punished him with violent peckings."

Mistletoe.

The prettiest thing about mistletoe is its milky white sparkling berries. The stems and foliage seem to betray the parasitic nature of the plant in their unwholesome shade of green, a peculiarly unwholesome shade characterizing the stems. It is an uncanny sort of plant. Most parasites are, is there anything more positively ghostlike than the plant we know as Indian pipe (monarda)?

Look For Good Points.

"If I could spend only half as much time as the photographer does trying to see people in the best light," said the photographer, "we'd have a much better opinion of everybody."—Indianapolis News.

The man who is too proud to ask for favors doesn't get many.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The word "mille" is derived from the Latin "mille," a thousand. A thousand years of a marching soldier made the old Roman mile.

Composite.

Joshua—Quilldriver seems to be a fellow of extremes—one who writes awful slush and sublime prose and who is at the same time an idiot and a genius.

Cleveland—Where did you get such an idea?

Joshua—I've just been reading the reviews of his latest book.—Harper's Bazar.

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